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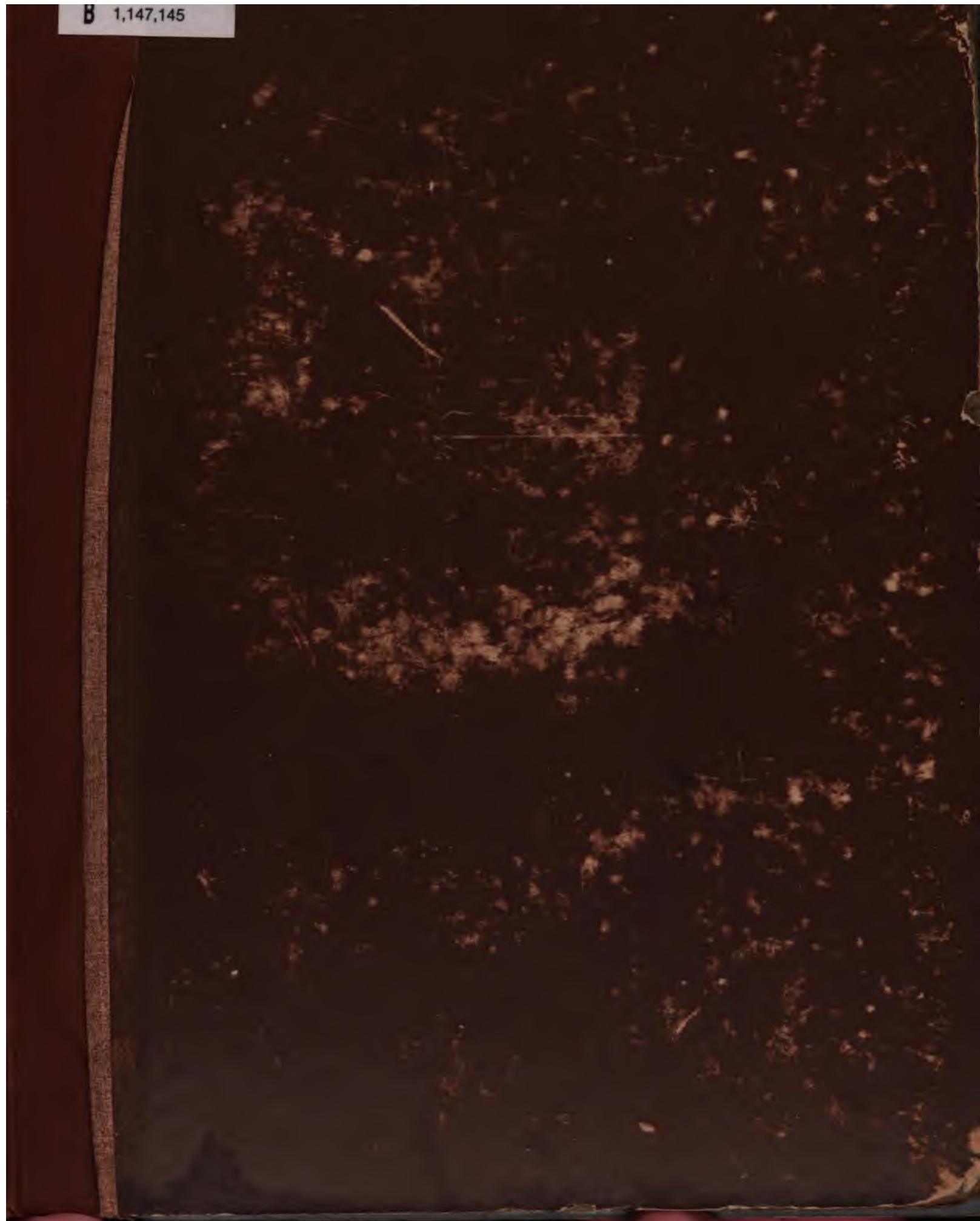
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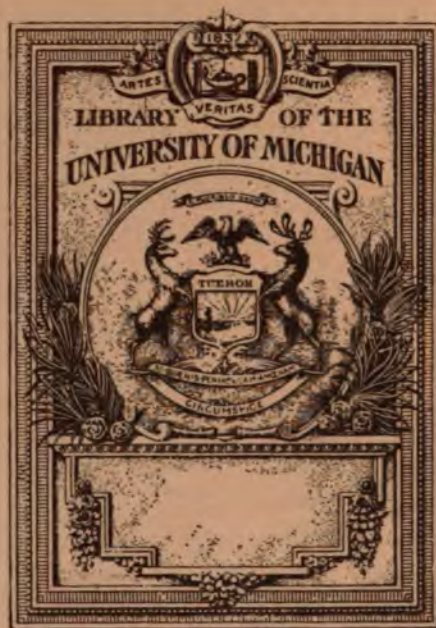
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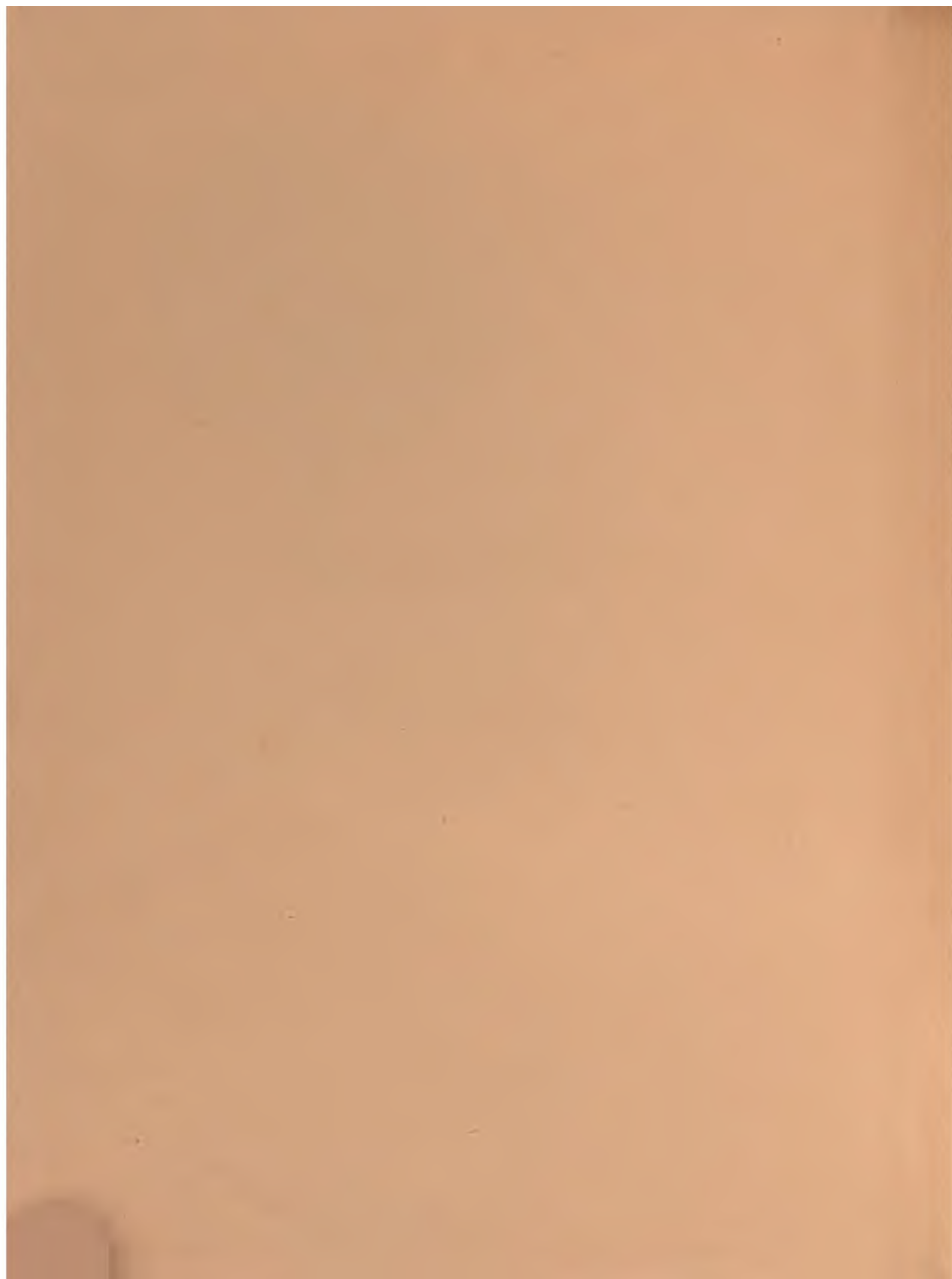
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OF
KING JAMES THE FIRST
OF SCOTLAND.



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consists of nine gatherings of paper, each contained in a vellum cover, and each gathering consisting of twenty-four leaves. It contains a copy of the *Scotichronicon* of Fordun and Bower, together with some interpolations and additions which, as far as the editor is aware, are not found in any other manuscript. But it derives its chief interest from preserving two poems written in the Scottish language, about the middle of the fifteenth century; these poems are here printed, together with the whole of the last book, which contains the most valuable part of the whole volume, as preserving a narrative of events which occurred near the time when the compiler lived, and which may perhaps be of service in contributing to settle the authority and authorship of the *Scotichronicon* as it at present exists. The history of this manuscript may be gathered from the following memoranda:—

Mr James Drūmond 1650
 Gifted theis book to Coronall
 Fairfax the 17 of Decemb
 año 1650

Itt was fent me by the Lady Hathornden, widdow to y^e famous poet, William Drūmond, by y^e hands of her husband's brother, viz^t Mr James Drumond (here superscribinge)

C. FAIRFAX.

By y^e laft leafe of this booke itt seem's this booke (before the defolun of Abbays in Scotland) did belonge to the Monastery of Dumfermelin (B^p Elphanston being y^e author.)

Note that the earle of Dumfermelin tould mee in the yeare 1657 that he had a very faire aincient manuscript of the History of Scotland, for-

PREFACE.

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merly belonginge [to] that monastery, but I did never see itt. I believe t'was transcribed out of this.

Ffx.

Joñes d̄ Cambruñ baro Scotus

Ao D'ni . . . *

Fairfax, upon first obtaining this MS., made an entry in it, declaring that he was ignorant who its author was, but afterwards he conjectured that it was written by Elphinston; and, having quoted the information concerning that eminent individual given by Bale,† he adds, “He was sent over with Margaret, the king’s daughter, married to the Dolphin of France, and continued with her till her death; quod vide post, libro xi. cap. 7, fol. 3.”

* Erased.

† Guillelmus Elphinston, illustris generis Scotus, homo doctissimus, et Aberdonensis episcopus, Jacobo tertio regnante, in magnum Scotici regni Cancellarium et secreti regis signaculi Curatorem, ob insignem ejus probitatem atque industriam provehebatur. Magno bonarum literarum emolumento, studiosorum virorum gymnasium primus ille posuit et instituit, regiumque collegium in eo construxit, ut omnium illic doctrinarum genera et artium disciplinæ auditoribus proponerentur. Et quum omnem fere regionem accurata indagine perlustrasset, quicquid monumentorum veterum ipse de rebus Scoticis invenire poterat, id totum scriptis pro condenda tandem historia demandavit, ut omnia insignium virorum facta in hominum memoriam ex tenebris revocaret. Ac præ aliis historicis Veremundum fani olim D. Andreæ archidiaconum, et Johannem de Campobello, ut authores ex ipsa vetustate magis probandos, in suo opere imitatur, eisque potiore suorum Chronicorum partem se debere fatetur Hector Boethius, in sua præfatione ad regem. Ex collectis igitur hincinde historiis Elphinstonus conflavit

Scotorum chronicon	Lib. i.
Conciliorum statuta	Lib. i.

Atque alia multa contexuit. Postremo claruit anno a communis salutis origine 1480, sub prædicto rege Jacobo tertio. Hujus tempore claruit Henricus quidam, a nativitate luminibus captus, qui carmine vulgari Guillelmi Waleys vitam conscripsit, de quo Major lib. 4, cap. 15.—*Bale*, Script. Brit. cent. xiv, n. 57.

A single passage in the manuscript proves the inaccuracy of these conjectures. The writer states that he accompanied Margaret, daughter of James the First, in her voyage to France, previous to her marriage with the Dauphin Louis, son of Charles VII. King of France, which took place 24th June 1436, consequently a year before Elphinston was born. It is more easy, however, to prove by whom it is not written than to establish its authorship; but even to this some approximation may be made. We may observe, in the first place, that the greater part of the volume consists of a transcript, in many places abridged, of the Chronicle written by Fordun and Bower, as the following extract from Book vi, chapter 14, shows:—

Haraldus, ut præmittitur, regni diadema suo capite proprio impofuit, anno Domini m.lxvij, quem, fuis exigentibus demeritis, Willelmus Baf-tard fimul vita privavit et regno.

Item, notandum est quod ifta omnia fuprafcripta gefta per nobilem et difcretum clericum, dominum Johannem de Fordune, collecta funt et compilata, cætera fequentia vero per venerabilem patrem dominum abbatem de Infula Sancti Columbæ, qui in tempore fuo dictus eft dominus Walterus Bouware, ficut reperimus in magnis cronicis notatum; quorum anima in pace requiefcant, et hæc fignantur ufque ad tempus regis Jacobi fecundi hujus nominis. De refiduo vero quis ea compilavit fcietur in fine hujus præfentis libri,* quia de futuris contingentibus non eft determinata veritas. Non mireris, O lector, fi diverforum auctorum et cronigrafforum in præfenti opufculo de eadem nobiliffima regum profapia oppiniones et fcripturæ inferendo duobus vel tribus vicibus recitentur. Nam, fecun-

* Notwithstanding the promise here given that the name of the continuator should be given at the end of the sixth book, no fuch information is there contained; nor is there, throughout the whole volume, any guide to the direct folution of this queftion.

dum jura, fortior est sententia quæ plurimorum autoribus* approbatur; sicut in Evangelio Jesu Christi una et eadem historia per iiij Evangelistas approbatur.

The compiler has also inserted at Book viii, ch. 16, a passage which could not have been composed by himself (since it must have been written before 1399), but must have been taken verbatim from some earlier manuscript.

Edwardus tertius genuit Edwardum principem Walliæ, primortuum† ante patrem. Edwardus vero princeps genuit alium Ricardum, nunc regnantem, tempore compilationis istarum cronicarum.

In Book viii, ch. 17, he gives the date of the composition of the work, or perhaps of its transcription, in the following words:

Rex vero primus Scotiæ, qui hanc confederationem cum rege Karolo [], vocatus est rex Achayus, anno gratiæ sexcentesimo lxxxvij, et usque in hunc diem hujus opusculi scripturæ, videlicet, anno Domini m.cccc.lxxxix inviolata et concussa‡ manet conservata.

The attention of the reader must now be directed to a manuscript intimately connected with our subject, which is preserved in the Library of Ste. Geneviève at Paris; for the following description of which, as well as for a transcript of the prologue, I am indebted to M. Francisque Michel, a gentleman well known to the lovers of early Anglo-Norman literature.

* Sic MS.

† Sic MS.

‡ Sic MS.

MS. DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE STE GENEVIEVE, A PARIS, IN FOL.° 2.

MS. SUR PAPIER, DU XVI^e SIÈCLE.

CHRONIQUE d'Escoffe, traduite du Latin, et dédiée à Jehan duc d'Albanie, comte de Boulogne et d'Auvergne, de la Marche, et Régent d'Escoffe etc., par Gremond Domat, commencée le 18 Juin 1519.

Cette chronique est une traduction un peu trop littérale d'une chronique Latine dont il y a une copie dans la bibliothèque Bodléienne, et qui est attribuée à William Elphinston, évêque d'Aberdeen; mais dont l'auteur véritable paroît avoir été un moine de l'abbaye de Dunfermlin. En effet on lit dans le prologue de notre MS. fol. 6, recto, ligne 12, à propos du Latin que l'auteur déclare fuivre, qu'il dit ainsi: " par le mandement de révérend père en Dieu, par la permission divine l'abbé de Dunfermling à présent gouvernant et regent le dit monastere, ay deslibéré d'ajouster pluseurs accidentz venuz dernièrement en nostre temps en le meilleur forme et manière que fere pourray, et selonc verité m'enquerray, et toute prolixité larray à mon pouvoir. Suis aussi deslibéré d'inscrire, dit nostre antien aeteur, pluseurs faictz merveilleux que moy aeteur ay fceu dehors le royaume, que j'ay veu et oy," etc.

L'original Latin contient onze livres, c'est à dire les cinq livres de la chronique de J. Fordun depuis le commencement, jusqu'à la mort du roi David I. en 1153, et une continuation en six livres jusqu'à la mort de Jacques I. en 1437.

Dans la traduction contenue dans ce MS. les cinq livres de Fordun sont complets, aussi bien que le sixième et le septième, qui sont du continuateur; mais le huitième finit au chapitre 42, laissant des feuilles en blanc pour les 20 derniers chapitres; le neuvième livre finit au chapitre 36^e, les dix derniers sont en blanc; le dixième livre n'a dans cette copie que les douze premiers chapitres; et le reste est en blanc aussi bien que tout l'onzième livre exceptés les chapitres ix. et x.

Il y a à la fin du volume un index des chapitres de chaque livre.

Dans ce même volume il y a sur huit feuillets de vélin un abrégé

chronologique de l'histoire d'Ecosse, jusqu'à Jacques I. d'Ecosse, avec des portraits des rois en une espèce de miniature.

Le premier feuillet est occupé à son recto par des armoiries, l'écu est divisé en quatre compartiments dont les deux supérieurs ont chacun un lion rampant à la queue fourchée ; le compartiment inférieur de gauche porte trois jambes recouvertes de mailles et éperonnées, quant à celui de droite il porte deux barres en croix ; au dessus de la couronne de duc, qui surmonte le tout l'on voit un oiseau entouré de rayons, couronné d'un auréole et les ailes étendues ; et dans un cartel inférieur on lit : SVB. VMBRA. TVAR. Autour de l'écu il y a une corde soutenant de distance en distance des objets semblables à nos gourdes de pèlerins et de soldats.

A l'écu pend, par une chaîne à anneaux carres, un médaillon représentant Saint Michel, l'épée levée sur le diable qu'il tient sous ses pieds, audessous on lit dans un cartel : VERITAS : DE : TERRA : ORTA : EST :

Au verso de ce feuillet on lit ces vers :

PRINCES PUISSANS, CESTE PRESENT CRONIQUE
Triumphante, de renom dignifique ;
Démontre, par trefclere esvidance,
Comment le royaume trefmagnifique
Descoco, a Bruiet souverain et anticque,
Car a este ramply de grant vaillance,
Et est encores par quoy, par excellence,
Jay escript cy maincte ouvre solempnicque,
Pour démonstrer com la foy Catholique
A maintenu, et justice en puissance,
Paix et amour, equite, temperence,
Et contre Turcs a souvent pris la picque ;
Nobles et laiz, je vous pry, sans replicque,
Voyes ce faiet, tout muni de prudence.

DOMAT,* L'ACTEUR TRANSLATEUR.

* Ceci paroît être la signature autographe de *l'acteur-translateur* ; et ce manuscrit, il me semble, est l'original.—FRANCISQUE MICHEL.

A treshault, trefillustre, magnanyme, trescreant, et doubte prince, mon seigneur Iehan duc Dalbanie, comte de Boloigne et Dauvergne, De La Marche, et pluseurs aultres grandiffimes seignories, tant de ca que de la la mer, grant et serenissime regent pacifique Descoce, Bremond Domat, vostre treshumble serviteur, rend salut et treshumble reverence.

A lhonneur, gloire et louange de Dieu, Createur tout puissant, seul Omnipotent, et a lexaltacion de vous, prince tres illustre, jay entrepris, moyennent layde dicelluy et de sa glorieuse mere sacree Vierge, de descripre et parfinir ceste present Cronique, seloin la capacite rudde, peu subtil engin, et tant simple scavoir, en quoy supplie tous nobles liseurs supporter mon ignorance, et ne prendre garde au langaige mal aorne, ce que jay entrepris procede de bonne volente et ardant desir, et tend mon entreprise aux fins, cest de elucider vostre tant illustre et noble sang, et pour susciter tous nobles couraiges des preux et vaillans chevaliers et aultres, qui par bon et loyal tiltre desirent batailler en ceste mortelle vie pour soubstenir les termes de saincte foy, ainsi que plusieurs de voz predecesseurs ont prudemment faiët, tousjours en la confidence de nom de Dieu ; car le Createur est celluy seul a qui tout bon prince et aultre doit prendre sa force pour parvenir a fin eureuse. Tousjours est requis davoir lamour et craincte dicelluy devant les yeulx, comme ont heu vous bons et trefrenommes predecesseurs, lesquieulx esmeuz de la grace du Sainct Esperit ont mys leur affection a soubstenir la saincte foy, a decorer lesglise, tenir en repos le bien publique, norrir paix et francise, maintenir justice, comme est trouve en ceste presente Cronique et en pluseurs aultres. La quelle pour satiffaire a vostre clement commandement obtemperant, comme celluy quest oblige, a jamais jay bien volue trainflater de Latin en Francoys, et commence le xvij^e Jung, lan mil, cinq centz, et dixneuf. Je prie a Dieu, le Tout Puissant, que en ce faissant me soit securable. AMEN :

Les honnourables gestes des antecesseurs tres louables et magnifiques nous reduisent a memoire non pas seulement les faiëtz presentz mais aussi les preteritz et passez, qui sont tres plaissantz a reciter ; iceulx bien confiderez, noz profitons en meurs, comme par la lanterne dont soit

lumyere de verite, car, quant nous recordons leurs merites et leurs nobles vestiges, ilz nous enclinent et donnent occasion de bien faire; et pource que en toutes actes et operations le fuidement de verite est Dieu, sans lequel riens nest valide ne sainct, premierement et avant toute ouvre, en charite, en juste affection, en diligence, en toute nostre force, nous deuons icelly invoker pour acquerir verite, a la quelle, sans grace, nul entendement humain ne peult parvenir. Querons la doncques au Pere de lumyere, ou quel tout don parfaict de lassus est descendunt, car luy seul donne sapience, et sa bouche science et prudence est. Demandons, comme le faige Salamon, Mon Dieu, donne moy sapience, que soit avec moy et avec moy labore, et science, qui tousieurs te soit acceptable. Salamon demanda, et fens et esperit luy fut donne; Dieu invoca, et en luy vint lesperit de sapience. A la quelle grace impetrer nous digne conduyre, qui sans fin regne et vit. AMEN.

Et davantage, affin que nous donnonsa Dieu tousieurs gloire et louange, car ampres la mort on doit louer et expressement les victorieux et invincibles hommes noble et illustre nation Escossoise deffunctz et deccedez; a la magnificence et honneur des venerables vivantz louablement possedantz et occupantz le noble royaume Descoce resplendissant par toute les parties du monde, crainct et doubte par toutes nations, et non obstant que fortune souvent layt assally en persecutions, en pestes, endiverfes batailles par cruelz tyrans envahy par insultes de maintz prodictes et tritres, qui ont engendre perverses iniquites,—Ce non obstant, la maison royalle Descoce a troys centz et trent ans et plus devant lincarnation de nostre Seigneur jusques a aujourduy sans muer nation ou subjection, de royalle majeste liberallement a occupe. Quelle louange pourray je donner a nation si trefantique et royalle? je ne scay bonnement, fors que je propose en randre graces a Dieu omnipotent.

LE PROLOGUE.

Comme a lordonnance des cronicques et gestes louables verite elucidee favorable soit, et par expres a nouvelle chose, et les aureilles de plusieurs auditeurs, princes, et prelatz, et aultres hommes fameux, en plu-

feurs ardues conversations mondaines negoices foyent occupez ; ce que ne peuvent fans grant poyne tolerer et engendre icelle poyne, esnuy, au cueur de ceulx qui ont desir de oyr et comprandre, et pour ce que prolixite souvent esnuye, l'intention de l'auteur est de prandre des grandes et espacieuses cronicques la matiere la plus utile et fructueuse et briefment faissant ; comme la mouche a miel, qui de la fleur est extrayant la bonne substance, tout ainsi l'auteur se deslibere, moyennent layde du Sainct Esperit, de reger le plus et le meilleur briefvement sans grant proces, qui engendre esnuy et confusion. Doncques par le bon commandement de hault et puissant seigneur, le tresillustre et magnanime prince, monseigneur Jehan duc Dalbanie, a present Regent pacifique et bien meriet Descoco obtemperant, ay volu suyuee mon noble aeteur compilateur du Latin, qui dit ainsi, " PAR LE MANDEMENT DE reverend pere en Dieu, par la permission Divine, l'able de Dunfermiling* a present gouvernant et regent ledict monastere, ay deslibere dajouster pleuseurs accentz venuz dernièrement en nostre temps, en la meilleur forme et maniere que fere pourray, et feloin verite menqueray, et toute prolixite larray, a mon pouvoir. Suis aussi deslibere dinferer," dit nostre antien aeteur, " plusieurs faictz merueilleux que moy aeteur ay scau dehors le royaume que jay veu et oy. Item, dernièrement dune fille digne de memoire, qui fut cause de la recuperation du royaume de France des mains de Henry tyran, roy Dangleterre ; la quelle jay veu et cogneu, et avec elle ay este en ses questes et recuperations, et a sa vie suis toujours este present et a sa fin."

It appears from this prologue that Domat had before him a copy of the *Scotichronicon*, to which, at the request of a certain abbot of Dunfermling, a monk of that establishment had appended the relation of certain affairs which had happened abroad in his time, and partly under his own observation. He alludes

* *Dunfermling*, MS.

more particularly to the exploits of certain "fille digne de memoir," who was the cause of the recovery of France from the hands of Henry King of England.

It will be observed, and observed with regret, that the latter part of this French translation has not been completed, and, consequently, that we are deprived of the curious information with which the monk of Dunfermling would probably have furnished us, had his work come down to us through the medium of Domat's version. With all due deference to the opinion of those who contend that this work is taken from Elphinston's Chronicle, the Editor cannot but remark that the prologue is a sufficient proof to the contrary, and that the renowned Joanne of Arc is clearly pointed out in its conclusion.

The original Latin from which Domat translated is, as far as the Editor is aware, unknown, and its recovery would probably add, in no inconsiderable degree, to the historical materials as well of France as of Scotland.

From what has been advanced the Editor is inclined to believe, first, that the Fairfax MS. does not contain a copy of Elphinston's History of Scotland, and that the MS. in the Library of Ste. Geneviève is not a translation from that history: and, secondly, that the Fairfax MS. is a copy of the Scotichronicon, interpolated by an individual who accompanied Margaret into France

in 1436, and resided there with her until her death in 1444, and that the Parisian MS. is an imperfect translation of a lost copy of the *Scotichronicon*, to which additions, probably valuable ones, had been made by a monk of Dunfermling, at the request of his abbot.

The second article in the present volume, namely, an account of the murder of James the First, is printed from a volume formerly belonging to Thoresby,* and now deposited amongst the Additional Manuscripts in the British Museum (No. 5467). It appears to be a contemporaneous translation by John Shirley, from an account written in Latin, apparently at the time of the event which it records. Although it had previously been printed by Pinkerton, in the Appendix to the first volume of his *History of Scotland*, its reappearance in a more accurate form was considered advisable, for the purpose of thus bringing together the most authentic materials for a *History of the Life and Death of King James the First of Scotland*.

JOSEPH STEVENSON.

LONDON, March 1837.

* See *Catalogus MSS. Angliæ*, fol. Oxon. 1697, vol. ii, p. 230.

SINCE the preceding Preface was completed for press, the following very interesting Letter has been pointed out, it having fortunately been preserved in the MS. Collection of Correspondence of the indefatigable Rev. Robert Wodrow, which now belongs to the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh.

As it exhibits the great value which Mr Wodrow attached to the MS. History, from which the present volume has been selected, it has been deemed of sufficient interest and importance to demand a place in it. It only seems to be farther necessary to remark, that Wodrow does not appear to have succeeded in procuring the transcript of the History which he so anxiously longed for.

LETTER, *the Rev. R. Wodrow to Mr David Randy, Postmaster,
Canongate, Edinburgh.**

DEAR SIR,

Receive the Manuscripts you desired, conteaning the originall papers of the Treaty 1640 and 1641. Tho' I am not very

* From the *Wodrow Correspondence*, MS. Letters, vol. iv. 1726-32. 12mo series, p. 32, Advocates' Library. This interesting Letter is also preserved in a very rare volume, entitled *Analecta Scotia*, Edinburgh, 1834. 8vo, p. 346.

fond to have my Manuscripts lent out, yet, to oblige you, and to gratify so curious and valuable a gentleman, as you represent Commissioner Fairfax to be, I have sent it, with my most humble duty. I doubt not you will take all care of it, and return it to us as soon as may be.

Generall Fairfax, when in Scotland, got the only copy, I hear of in the worlde, of our Bishop Elphinstoun's MS. History of Scotland, from Drummond of Hawthornden; and, when he returned to England, he lodged it in the Bodleyan Library. Were it possible to get a transcript of it (and the Commissioner being, as I think you hinted, a relative of the Generall's, he seems to have a claim to ask it), I would be far from grudging the charges, tho' I believe they might run pretty deep for my purse; yet I have laid out ten times more upon my Manuscripts, and would recon this a considerable accession to my Collection. We ought certainly to have a copy of this Historian of ours in his own native country. You'll take your own method to see if Mr Fairfax may use his interest, in England, to bring this about.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. WODROW.

Nov. 2, 1726.

**CHRONICON JACOBI PRIMI,
REGIS SCOTTORUM.**

CHRONICON JACOBI PRIMI REGIS SCOTTORUM.

Capitulum Primum.

POSTQUAM inclyti principes, videlicet, rex Robertus secundus, et tertius cum ejus primogenito, David, duce Rosay, viam universæ carnis ingressi sunt, regno in regimine ducis Albanie, fratris dicti Roberti regis tertii relicto, et missis in Franciam, ad instantiam regis ejusdem, prænominatis principibus, videlicet, Johanne comite Bouchanie, Archibaldo comite de Douglass, cum suo filio Jacobo, ac diversis aliis dominis et domicellis in bello relicto, defunctus est dictus Robertus Albanie dux, et sepultus in Dumfermlyne, et, ut asseritur, pro tempore suo fertilitas magna in regno vigeat. Quo etiam defuncto, praelati et procures regni, consilio habito, regem suum Jacobum, primum hujus nominis, datis obsidibus pro centum millibus marcharum, et matrimonio cum nepte regis Anglie, filia comitis de Somerseth, nunc ducis ejusdem, contracto, de manibus inimicorum liberaverunt et in regno reduxerunt, et, congregatis omnibus universaliter regni majoribus, apud Sconam, more predecessorum suorum cum gloria et honore coronaverunt. Pro securitate hujus liberationis et

De rege Jacobo
primo hujus no-
minis.

De coronatione
Jacobi primi.

summæ promissæ multi magnates regni in obfides in Angliam transmissi sunt, anno Domini m.cccc.xxiiij. Ipsa etiam regina Johanna fuit filia Johannis de Beaufort, marquisi de Dorset et comitis de Somerseth, qui fuit filius domini Johannis de Gant, filii Henrici ducis Lancastriæ et regis Angliæ, hujus nominis quarti. Mater vero reginæ erat filia comitis de Kent, fratris regis Ricardi secundi, in Scotiam expulsi, et nomen ejus fuit Thomas de Holandia. Pro [] vero et dotalitiis dictæ reginæ remissum est regi dimidium dictæ summæ. Coronati vero erant ambo per episcopum Sancti Andreae, xxj. die Maii, anno Domini m.cccc.xxiiij. Murdachus vero Stewart, ex speciali privilegio sibi ut duci Albanie et comiti de Fyffe concessio, eundem regem in fede regali collocavit, multis tyronibus cingulo militari per regem præcinctis et decoratis, ut in sequentibus declarabitur, cum nominibus obsidum pro expensis regis in Anglia datorum. Non enim volebant Anglici, ex eorum versutia, dicere summam centum millium marcarum, quam pro ejus deliberatione petierunt, esse pro ejus redemptione datam, immo potius pro ejus expensis factis in eorum custodia pro conservatione et securitate personæ ejusdem; pro qua summa dati erant dicti obfides, quorum quidam usque ad mortem eorum ibidem permanserunt, alii seipfos liberaverunt, alii evaserunt, alii seipfos de eorum bonis redimerunt, sic quod per bene xxxv annos quidam eorum ibidem permanserunt, quorum expensæ et damna regnum Scotiæ de centum millibus librarum pejoraverunt.

Consilium Seno-
nense.

In his temporibus celebratum est consilium Senense in civitate Papiæ, post cujus celebrationem multæ hæreses initium habuerunt et schismata, quæ longo tempore postea duraverunt, quorum schismatum in fine libri, si placet, memoriam faciemus, usque ad schisma ducis Sabaudie, per consilium Basiliense, ut asseritur, inceptum.

Nomina vero militum in coronatione regis præcinctorum sunt hæc. In

primis, Archibaldus, tertius comes de Douglass hujus nominis; Willelmus comes de Angus; Georgius comes Marchiarum; dominus de Halis; Thomas de Haye, dominus de Jester; Walterus [] et Walterus de Halyburtoune; Patricius de Ogylby; David Stewart de Rossyth; dominus de Cetoune; dominus de Gordone; dominus de Kynnowle; comes de Craufurde; Johannes Reedstewart; David de Murray; Johannes Stewart de Cardeneye; Willelmus de la Haye, constabularius Scotiæ; Johannes Skirmegioure; Alexander Iruwyne; Harbartus Maxwell; Harbartus Heryß de Torricleis; Andreas Gray de Fowlis; dominus de Kylmauris, et dominus Dalloufy; dominus de Creichtoune.

SEQUITUR DE ARRESTATIONE DOMINORUM, ET CRIMINE LÆSÆ MAJESTATIS.

Capitulum Secundum.

Anno Domini m.cccc.xxiiij. arrestatus est Walterus Stewart, filius primogenitus Murthacy Stewart, ducis Albanicæ, in castro de Edinburghe, de regis mandato, et Malcolmus de Flemyng dominus de Commernalde, et Thomas Boyd de Kilmarnoch. Walterus vero apud castrum de Basse in custodia deputatus est, et Malcolmus apud Dalkeith; sed dictus Thomas Boyd libertati datus est quietus; et incontinente post captionem eorum rex coronatus est, ut præmittitur, xxj die mensis Maii, et deinde apud Perth, sexto die post ejus coronationem, tenuit parliamentum suum, ubi pro utilitate regni et reipublicæ multa proposuit actura. Postea vero, prospiciens quod [de] corona regni multum debilitata redditibus modicum ei de regalibus possessionibus præter wardas, relevia, et custumas, ad statum suum tenendum sibi remansit, cum consensu trini status regni certa taxatio

De arrestatione
dominorum per
regem Jacobum
primum.

ad deliberanda hostagia sua, videlicet xij. denarios de libra, sibi concessa est de omnibus firmis, annuis redditibus, granis et bestiis, et aliis proventibus, tam spiritualium quam temporalium dominorum, pro duobus annis frequentibus. Et quia ista summa totalis nimis gravabat regnum, non levabatur in toto, sed primo anno xiiij. millia marcarum; et postea usque ad contractum matrimonium inter Margaretam filiam ejus et Dalphinum Franciæ, quod fuit anno Domini m.cccc.xxxiiij., taxæ non levabantur in regno. Et postquam soluta fuit una taxatio pro ambassanda hujus contractus, rex, murmurantibus communitatibus de eorum paupertate, omnia recepta restituere fecit, et amplius nullam taxam levavit.

Eodem vero anno [m.cccc.]xxxiiij., arestatus est Duncanus comes de Lenax in castro de Edinburghe, et apud Dunbar custodiæ deputatus est.

Eodem etiam tempore combusta est villa de Lythguowe, cum ecclesia ejusdem.

De captione
Mordaci ducis
Albaniae.

Eodem anno, xiiij. die Martii, tenuit rex secundum ejus parliamentum apud Perth, ubi arestare fecit Murthacum Stewart, ducem Albaniae, et filium ejus Alexandrum, quem ipse militem creavit, cum xxvj. aliis. Arestavit etiam dominum de Montgomery et Alanum de Ottirburne, secretarium ducis Albaniae, et incontinente fecit capere castella de Faulklande et Doune in Menteith. Postea translatus est dux in Carlaverok et ducissa ejus apud Temptaloune, et de filiis dicti ducis solus Jacobus evasit, qui Dumbertan combussit, et dominum Johannem de Reedstuwart occidit, dominum videlicet de Burle. Postea fugatus in Hyberniam fugiens, quinque de suis complicitibus apud Sterlyng accusati, condemnati, tracti, suspensi post capitis truncationem. Episcopus vero Argadiæ five Lismorensis similiter sine reditu, quia se novit fautorem culpabilem contra majestatem regiam, in Hyberniam transvolavit; ordinis erat Prædicatorum.

SEQUITUR DE EXECUTIONE JUSTITIÆ SUPER DUCEM ALBANIÆ CUM FILIIS
SUIS, CUM INCIDENTIIS.

Capitulum Tertium.

Anno Domini m.cccc.xxiiij., xxviij. die mensis Maii, rege continuando apud Sterlyng parliamentum suum, per affisam comitum et baronum de majoribus regni super ducem Albanie Mordachum, cum duobus suis filiis, Walterum Stewart et Alexandrum fratrem ejus, et etiam Donaldum comitem de Lenax, inveteratum virum magnæ ætatis, qui omnes quatuor super monticulum coram castro decollati sunt et in ecclesia Fratrum Prædicatorum inhumati. Nomina vero dominorum dictæ affisæ fuerunt hæc; videlicet, dominus Walterus Steuwart, comes Atholiæ, patruus regis; comes de Douglass Archibaldus tertius; comes de Mar, Alexander Steuwart; Willelmus de Douglass, comes de Angus; Alexander comes de Ross et dominus Infularum; Georgius de Dunbar, comes Marchiarum; Willelmus Synclare, comes Orgadiæ; Jacobus Douglass de Balvany et Abbercorniæ comes, postea de Avindale; Gilbertus de Haye, constabularius Scotiæ; dominus Johannes de Monte Gomorre; dominus de Lorne; dominus de Somerville; dominus de Torricleis; dominus de Dalkeith; dominus de Kilmawris; dominus de Kalendare; Thomas de Haye de Zester; Patricius de Ogylby, vicecomes de Angus; Johannes Forstare de Curstorfyne; Valterus de Ogylby de Luncrethin. Hi vero domini comites et magni barones pares erant regni, majores etiam domini, qui super eorum affisam jurati, judicaverunt eos reos mortis et crimine læsæ majestatis erretitos, quia par per parem judicari debet. Propter quod pœna capitali puniebantur, confiscatis corporibus et bonis regi.

De occisione ducis Murdaci.

Nomina assisorum.

De ambassatori-
bus Franciæ mis-
sis regi Scotiæ
pro matrimonio.

Sequitur de ambaffiatoribus regis Franciæ missis in Scotiam pro matrimonio contrahendo inter Margaretam primogenitam regis Scotiæ, et Ludovicum Delphinum Franciæ, qui ambo in minoritate ætatis erant, adhuc infra annos nobiles.

Anno Domini m.cccc.xxv., post bellum de Vernuell, missi sunt a rege Francorum in ambaffada regi Scotiæ archiepiscopus Remensis, dux et par principalis ecclesiasticorum parium Franciæ, cum domino Johanne Stewart de Dernle, constabulario armati exercitus Scotorum in Franciam, propter matrimonium contrahendum inter filiam primogenitam Margaretam dicti regis Scotiæ. Qui cum magna reverentia, gloria et honore recepti, expeditionem negotiorum suorum adepti sunt, sed quia infra annos erant nobiles, confectis cartis et promissionibus ex utraque parte de nuptiis perimplendis in ætate perfecta tempore advenienti inter prædictam Margaretam et Ludovicum Franciæ, figillis principum roboratis, nam episcopus supradictus cancellarius Franciæ extitit, habens secum magnum Franciæ figillum, et sic negotio ut tunc profecto, reversi sunt ambaffiatores in regionem Franciæ, relationem condignam facientes.

De ambassatori-
bus Scotiæ mis-
sis in Franciam.

Rex vero Scotiæ, placatus summe in his quæ dicta sunt sibi, et in præmissis actis, remisit honorabiles nuncios ac magnæ prudentiæ et discretionis viros, videlicet, magistrum Henricum Lychtoun, episcopum Abberdonensem; magistrum Edwardum de Lawder, archidiaconum Laudoniæ; ac dominum Patricium de Ogylby de Uchterhouffe, justiciarium Scotiæ; cum certis commissionibus et instructionibus dictæ materiæ concernentibus, cum gratulationibus condignis prædicto regi Francorum pro tanto honore impendendo. Quibus hinc inde sic peractis, post quinque

vel sex annos sequentes missis iterum ambassatoribus utriusque regni, prædictum matrimonium perimpletum est cum maxima solemnitate. Et primo missi sunt a rege Franciæ magister hospitii sui principalis, dominus Arnoldus Girart, gubernator Rupellæ, cum eo magister Aymerus Martin, doctor licentiatus, cum commissione ad contrahendum matrimonium per Verba de Futuro cum prædicta Margareta, afficiendo eam ex parte ejus mariti Delphini Franciæ.

SEQUITUR DE PERFECTIONE MATRIMONII INTER DICTUM DELPHINUM ET
MARGARETAM SUPRADICTAM.

Capitulum Quartum.

Anno Domini m.cccc.xxxvj., misit rex Scotiæ filiam suam primogenitam Margaretam in Franciam, cum nobili cohorte dominorum, militum, ac providorum virorum dignissime provisorum, in tali apparatu et decentia et tali honorifice in ordine positorum quod consimile nunquam in tempore viventium, vel tam nobilis exercitus tam glorifice ordinatus, tam prudenter gubernatus, de regno Scotiæ missus fuit. In illo vero exercitu ad nuptias illas contrahendas inter partes prædictas præfuit episcopus Brechinnensis, dominus Johannes de Crannok, et dominus comes Orgadiæ, dominus de Singlare et admirallus Scotiæ, cum aliis quinquaginta militibus, et armigeris, et eorum sequelis officiariis, ac etiam cum classe valida armatorum ad eam conducendam secure, propter metum Anglorum, usque versus regem Franciæ. In dicta vero classe erant tria millia armatorum bene ordinorum et defenfabilium. Erat enim filia decem annorum in nobilissimo apparatu, vestita pretiosissime et splendide, ac corpore

Quomodo rex
Scotiæ misit fili-
am suam in Fran-
ciam.

decorata, facie venusta valde. Matrimonium siquidem in facie ecclesiæ factum est in castello palatio regio de Touris en Turyne per supradictum archiepiscopum Remensem, præsentibus regibus Franciæ, cum rege Cecilæ, matre dictæ reginæ Franciæ, ac matre dicti regis Cecilæ, cum ambassatoribus Scotiæ, multa nobilitate Franciæ, tam dominarum quam dominorum Franciæ. Quinimmo, licet desponsati erant et matrimonialiter copulati, non tamen in thoro nuptiali intraverunt usque post duos annos vel cum dimidio, quibus transactis, completi sunt in eis anni nubiles, et in lecto positi apud villam de Gien sur Laare, et sic matrimonium perfecte consummatum est in nomine Jesu Christi.

De parlamento
tento apud In-
vernesse.

Anno Domini m.cccc.xxviii., rex apud Inverness tenuit suum parliamentum, ubi arestatus fuit dominus Insularum ac etiam comitissa de Rosse mater ejus, filia et heres domini Walteri de Lesly, ultimi comitis de Rosse, arestari etiam fecit quasi omnes nobiles de partibus borealibus; quod, ut asseritur, parliamentum domavit eos valde et timere regem fecit. Arestatus est ibidem Angus Duff, cum suis quatuor filiis et multis aliis malefactoribus ad gentaculum convocatis ac arestatis, accusatis, judicatis, et condemnatis, quibusdam decollatis, quibusdam suspensis, aliis proscriptis, exulatis, et sic patriam per multa tempora pacificatur et in quiete remanet. Dominum vero Insularum, quia juvenis erat et levi consilio gubernatus, noluit eum capitali pœna punire, sed castigavit quosdam de suis consulibus, et eum secum in domo sua remanere voluit, eo quod de sanguine regali originem traxit, ad finem quod in moribus ac virtutibus, ex consuetudine inter nobiles, conditiones suas emendaret, ut, virtutum moribus emendatus, ampliorem gratiam regis et favorem nobilium promerere potuisset. Qui tamen, derisiones quorundam non potens ferre, infra breve tempus secreto modo recessit, et, consilio malignorum consultus, ob vindic-

De domino Insu-
larum.

tam suæ arrestationis villam regiam de Inverness combussit; propter quod rex iratus ultra modum, congregato exercitu, in partibus borealibus accessit, et eundem persequendo, multi de exercitu ejus eum relinquentes versus regem se retraxerunt, videlicet Clan de Guylle Quhatane et Clan Camerone. Quod videns dominus Insularum, consultus quibusdam amicis suis, sine conditione, pure et simpliciter reveniens regi, in misericordiam ejus se commisit; cui rex clemens et misericors gratiam fecit ad requestam dominorum, et in custodiam apud castrum de Temptalone transmisit in custodia comitis Angusiæ, nepotis regis. Qui postea ad placitum regis veniens apud Halyrudhouse coram magno altari, exutus¹ omnibus vestibus præter camisiam et femoralia, genuflectus misericordiam regis imploravit, ac gladium vibratum per punctum tenens in manibus regis exhibendo obtulit, cum hoc omnibus regni majoribus pro eo cum regina intercedentibus. Comitissam vero matrem ejus apud insulam Emoniaë transmisit, quæ ibidem per annum et ultra in custodia remansit.

SEQUITUR DE FILIATIONE REGIS ET REGINÆ.

Capitulum Quintum.

Anno Domini m.cccc.xxx., nati sunt regi duo gemelli masculi, filii regis et reginæ, propter quod exultavit totus mundus gaudio valde in universo regno, et in villa de Edinburghe, eo quod nati sunt in monasterio Sanctæ Crucis, accensis ignibus jocunditatis, doleis vini omnibus patentibus cum cibariis publice omnibus venientibus, cum dulcissima harmonia omnium

De nativitate gemellorum fratrum regi.

¹ Exultus MS.

De obitu Jacobi
regis secundi.

instrumentorum artis musicæ per totam noctem, laudes et gloriam Domino annunciantes pro universis donis et beneficiis suis; xvj die mensis Octobris nati sunt, primus enim vocatus est Alexander, defunctus est in juventute; secundus natus, Jacobus, secundus hujus nominis, qui obiit apud Roxburghe cum maximo honore anno Domini m.cccc.lx., tertio die Augusti, in ecclesia Sanctæ Crucis, ubi nascebatur, inhumatus. Rex vero Jacobus primus, pater eorum, plures milites in tempore nativitatis eorum creavit, videlicet, hos duos filios suos super fontem baptismalem, secundo vero, propter honorem illorum, multos alios creavit, quorum primus fuit filius cujusdam domini Urbis Romanæ, ibidem a causa existentis, qui Princeps dictus est, cum multis juvenibus filiis dominorum regni, videlicet Vilelmum primogenitum comitis de Douglass, juvenem, postea capite truncatum, item, Wilelmum filium et heredem Jacobi de Douglass de Abercorne, postea in castro de Sterlyng occisum, item Johannem de Logan, dominum de Lestalyrk post patrem, item Jacobum heredem domini de Crychtoune, item Jacobum de Edmundstoune, item filium et heredem domini de Borthyk.

De Lyone can-
nona.

Eodem anno rex de Flandria fecit adduci machinam bombardicam vocatam Lyoun, nunc in Anglia.

Item, anno [m.cccc.]xxxj., inchoatum est consilium Basiliense, ubi maximum schisma ortum est per ducem Sabaudia, anno primo Eugenii papæ quarti hujus nominis.

Eodem anno arestati sunt Archibaldus de Douglass, comes ejusdem, nepos regis, et etiam dominus Johannes Kenedy, pro causa, qui etiam fuit nepos regis. Rex vero in suo parlamento apud Perth remisit domino Infularum et comiti de Douglass; Johannes vero Kenedy custodiæ deputatus evasit, et seipsum exulavit sine reditu.

Natæ sunt etiam regi fex filiæ, quarum prima fuit nupta Delphino Franciæ, sine liberis mortua est [M.cccc.]xl. anno.

Eodem anno, paulo ante parliamentum, quidam Infulanus, cui nomen Dony Balawch, apud Inverlochy Alanum Stewart, filium comitis Atholiæ, et qui etiam comes Cathaniæ fuit, cum duodecim nobilibus et eorum frequentibus in congressu bellico occidit, ubi prædictus comes de Mar Alexander Stewart se removendo in tempore salvavit.

Eodem anno Angufius MakDuff et Angufius de Moravia congressum simile habuerunt, qui paulo ante de carceribus regis evaferant. Inter quos de tribus millibus bellatorum vix triginta ex utraque parte evaferunt.

Anno Domini M.cccc.xxix., fundatum est monasterium Cartufienfium, Vallis Virtutis nuncupatum, videlicet Charter Houfe, in australi infula de Perth, cujus primus prior ejufdem fuit Ofewaldus dictus, nobilis, religiosus, et magnæ prudentiæ.

De fundatione
Charter-house
in Perth.

Anno Domini M.cccc.xxxiiij., combuftus est quidam hæreticus apud Sanctum Andream, Paulus Craw vocatus, unus de Pragencibus,¹ missus hic ad sanctificandam hæreticam suam pravitatem. Hæ sectæ Purgatorium non credunt, omnem religionem detestantur, peregrinationes vilipendentes abhorrent, ordines et ecclesiæ claves spernunt, etiam articulum fidei de resurrectione mortuorum non credunt, cum multis aliis conclusionibus falsis. Sed consilii generalis labor stetit circa quatuor articulos maxime et præcipue reconciliandos, primo videlicet de communione sacramenti sub utraque specie, de publica punitione² peccati mortalis notorii et dotatione et possessionibus ecclesiæ, et de verbi Dei libera prædicatione, an liceret omnibus indifferenter verba Dei prædicare. Omnes tamen istas

De Paulo Craw
hæretico.

¹ Piagentibus MS.

² Punissione MS.

oppositiones et alias multas sagacitas consilii Basiliensis reformavit contra Pragenses. Etiam tenuerunt quod pietas secularium principum erat supra pietatem spiritualem et ecclesiasticam, et quod¹ eis pertinebat, videlicet magistratibus, licite rectificare clericos et praelatos delinquentes absque licentia spiritualis potestatis, et auctoritate propria judicare de spirituali potestate, dicentes, ut praemittitur, quod spiritualis potestas subiecta est temporali potestati in regno temporali, et sic omnem possessionem volebant ab ecclesia Dei auferre, et ecclesiam possessionibus spoliare, ut sic deficiet fides Christi. Dixerunt etiam quod in palatia bene recta expediens esset domum, uxorem, et omnia bona esse communia omnibus, etiam et filias in conspectu patrum et uxores in conspectu maritorum. Sed per Consilium hae haereses erant reformatae, et omnes tenentes illam sectam ab hereditatibus expulsi et exheredati, et eorum possessiones veris Christianis concessae et possessae ab eis; qui postea venientes ad Consilium postulabant eis eorum hereditates restitute,² quia contenti erant eorum errores revocare, quibus responsum fuit quod nequaquam in aeternum hoc facerent, nam peccata sua pejora meruerunt, dicentes quod dignum est quod quis puniatur in eo quo³ delinquit.

SEQUITUR QUALITER ANGLICI SUBTILITER VOLEBANT FRANGERE LIGAM
INTER FRANCIAM ET SCOTIAM, CUM INCIDENTIIS.

Capitulum Sextum.

De consilio
apud Perth, de
pace perpetua
adhibenda cum
Anglis.

Circa idem tempus venit de Anglia quidam miles, missus a rege Angliae regi Scotiae et consilio cum certa commissione et instructionibus;

¹ Quos MS.

² Restitui (?)

³ Quod MS.

unde rex informatus a quibusdam apud Perth congregavit consilium generale in mense Octobris. Proposita est materia de pace habenda cum Anglis perpetua, et de restituendis omnibus castris, villis, et possessionibus, quæ ad regnum Scotiæ per certa tempora transacta pertinere dinoscuntur, et præcipue Roxburgh et Berwyk, et omnia alia loca et possessiones quæ injuste alias de regno Scotiæ abstulerunt, et cum eis perpetuam pacem facerent; et hæc in præsentia regis ante magnum altare in ecclesia Prædicatorum apud Perth proposuerunt. Quibus breviter responsum, se velle libenter pacem cum libertate habere, alias non, et hoc concorditer de bono corde affectare. Tandem vocibus singulorum petentibus et opiniones responsum est per abbates de Scona et Emonia, 'quod rex fine concessione regis et regni Franciæ non poterat de pace perpetua cum rege Angliæ ullo modo concludere, viso quod per provisionem, concessum, et decretam consilii generalis tam regnorum Franciæ quam Scotiæ, et per confirmationem sedis apostolicæ, confœderationes pacis perpetuæ inter regna concordata, ratificata, approbata, et confirmata existunt; sic quod inconsultis rege Franciæ et ejus parlamento, ac summo Pontifice, prædictæ confœderationes infringi nullatenus potuerunt. Ad quam confœderationem tenendam et inviolabiliter observandam, omnes reges Franciæ et Scotiæ magno juramento corporaliter affirmaverunt a tempore regis Karoli Magni usque nunc. Sed quod omnibus tangit ab omnibus approbari deberet, ergo,' et cætera. Præterea quod rex Scotiæ tunc præsens ad hoc tenendum et observandum, ut præmissum est, nuper corporale præstitit juramentum, cum aliis regni juratoribus; super qua materia fuit altercatio et disputatio magna, cum diversis argumentis et persuasionibus ad utramque partem, inter abbates prædictos ex una parte, et de Melrose abbatem ex altera, pro confœderatione facienda cum pace perpetua cum Anglis absque concessione et benevo-

De responsione
ejusdem.

Disputatio inter
abbates de Fogo
et Scone et
Emonia coram
rege de pace.

lencia Francorum regis, et quod utilius esset habere pacem cum Anglis vicinis et propinquis quam cum Francigenis de longe existentibus. Hanc enim partem magister Johannes Fogo, magister in sacra pagina, omnibus viribus tenuit, aliis in contrarium alteram partem sustinentibus; sed fideliter compertum est inveterata malitia Anglorum non meretur penes Scotiam, et quod hæc oblatio confœderationis non erat nisi modus reperire ad feminandum schisma et divisionem in regno, et inter nos et amicos et confœderatos nostros de Francia, et ad suscitandam discordiam ubi firma fides, verus amor, et concordia fraternalis, inviolabiliter radicata est, et quod ipsi Anglici multa promittentes nihil de facto propter hoc perimplere volebant. Nam semper dum velint, occasiones ab amicis recedere invenire sciunt, ut ex eorum actibus antiquis evidentia perpetrati sceleris et experientia, quæ est rerum magister, demonstrant; et sic relinquitur materia indicisa finaliter, sic quod nihil ad læsionem confœderationis Franciæ et Scotiæ actum est.

De recupera-
tione de Dunbar
per Jacobum
primum hujus
nominis.

Anno Domini m.cccc.xxxiiij., cepit rex castrum de Dunbar, et ad custodiam illius commisit dominum de Halis, et in parlamento suo apud Perth, in proximo tento, dominum Georgium de Dunbar, comitem Marchiarum, exheredavit propter demerita sui patris, ipso pro actibus suis remissionem regis in prompto demonstrante. Verum tamen præcinxit eum rex comitem Bouchaniæ, et sibi dedit quadraginta libras annuatim pro vita sua et ad minus usque ad ætatem perfectam regis Jacobi, etiam post mortem regis Jacobi primi domini consules parlamenti hoc idem sibi concesserunt et heredi suo.

De obitu comitis
de Mar.

Anno Domini m.ccc.xxxv., obiit Alexander Steuwart, comes de Mar, qui in bellis de Legis et Arlaw strenue se habuit, et in multis aliis con-

flictibus. Et quia bastardus erat sic successit rex de facto, licet de jure, secundum quosdam, domini de Erkyne et de Lyle jure hereditario debuissent successisse.

SEQUITUR QUALITER REX JACOBUS PRIMUS CASTRUM DE ROXBURGHE
OBSESSIT, CUM INCIDENTIIS.

Capitulum Septimum.

Anno quo supra, videlicet [M.ccc.]xxxv., rex Jacobus primus hujus nominis, validissimo exercitu congregato, obseffit castrum de Roxburghe circa principium mensis Augusti, erat enim numero plus quam ducenta millia armatorum. Sed quia his ibidem per quindenam expectantibus, et nihil dignum memoriae agentibus propter detestabile schisma et nequissimam divisionem ex invidia ortam, infecto negotio et perditis omnibus nobilibus magnis machinis, tam cannalibus quam fundalibus, artilliaris, cum etiam pulveribus machinalibus, carris et quadrigis, ac cum multis aliis rebus summe ad obfidionem necessario requisitis, cum summa dedecoris ad propria reversi sunt.

De obsidione
Roxburghe.

Eodem etiam anno legatus domini Eugenii papae in Scotiam intravit, paulo ante festum Natalis Domini, episcopus videlicet Urbinatensis, admissus per regem et clerum apud Perth ad habendum audientiam in parlamento inchoando quarto die Februarii. Sed propter infortunium inopinatae mortis regis, qua praeventus fuit, officium legationis non exercuit, sed dolorosus ultra credi potest receffit.

Eodem anno obiit episcopus Dunkeldensis, de Cardine vocatus, et electus est dominus Jacobus de Kennedy, nepos regis, ubi stetit episcopus

De episcopo
Glasguensi, vi-
delicet, Bruyse.

per duos annos, et in tertio anno ad episcopatum Sancti Andreae promotus est. Et post eundem dominum, in episcopatu Dunkeldenfi provisione apostolica fuit promotus dominus Alexander de Lawder, notabilis vir, qui vixit annum tantum, defunctus apud Edinburghe anno [M.cccc.]xl., et c. Cui post hoc successit magister Jacobus de Bruyse, qui diu non stetit ibidem, sed ad episcopatum Glasguensem fuit translatus auctoritate apostolica, et infra duos vel tres annos post ejus promotionem defunctus est apud Edinburghe, et in Dunfermlyne sepultus in capella Sanctae Mariae, anno Domini M.cccc.xlvii., et sic non remansit episcopus, ut videre licet,¹ nisi per septem annos vel eo circa. Cui in episcopatu Dunkeldenfi successit magister Johannes de Ralestoune, secretarius regis, qui non diu vixit etiam, et in episcopatu Glasguensi sibi successit magister Willelmus Trumbule, custos privati sigilli, qui similiter non diu duravit, et sic in istis duobus episcopatibus infra decem annos decem episcopi praefuerunt, vel, ut non mentiar, eo circa, ut evidentia rerum demonstrat.

De morte Mar-
garitae delphinae
Franciae.

Circa idem tempus, anno Domini M.cccc.xlv., Margareta Delphina Franciae, cum rege et regina Franciae ac cum proprio marito summe dilecta, in flore juventutis, quasi regem et reginam ad nutum gubernavit suo consilio, prudentia ac sapientia summa, per quam apud regem Franciae et reginam fuit summe dilecta et credita, et ejus verba exaudita. Sed heu, pro dolor! quod me oporteat scribere quod dolenter refero de ejus morte, cum mors, quae cuncta rapit viventia conditione pari absque personarum differentia, eandem dominam ad solvendum naturae debitum in flore juventutis sine prole de domo regia Franciae brevi languore eripuit.

¹ Videlicet, MS.

Cujus inopiam ea mors apud Chalons en la contee de Champaigne, id est, in civitate Calonenfi infra comitatum Campaniæ, ubi inhumata permanfit, multorum corda tam Franciæ quam Scotiæ dolore nimio denigravit. Nam ego, qui scribo hæc, vidi eam omni die vivam, omni die cum rege Franciæ et regina ludentem, et per novem annos sic continuantem. Postea vero, tempore contractus matrimonii inter regem Henricum Angliæ et filiam regis Cecilæ et fratris reginæ Franciæ, infra octo dies vidi eam sanam et mortuam, ac evisceratam, et in casula plumbea in ecclesia cathedrali dictæ civitatis Calonenfis ad cornu magni altaris ex parte boreali in quadam tumba positam; rege dicente quod post pauca tempora levare faceret eam, et apud Sanctum Dionisium inter reges et reginas universas ibidem collocari. Cujus Epitaphium sequitur consequenter hic, quod super ejus tumbam positum fuit post mortem in lingua Gallicana, modo hic in lingua Scotticana translatum ad præceptum regis Jacobi Secundi, fratris ejusdem dominæ.

INCIPIT LAMENTATIO DOMINI DALPHINI FRANCIE PRO MORTE UXORIS
SUE, DICTÆ MARGARETÆ.

Capitulum Octavum.

Thee myhti Makar of the major monde,
Quhilk reuly rollis thir hevinly regions round
About this erd, be mocioune circuler,
Ger all the cloudis of the hevin habound,
And fouk up all thir watteris hal and founde,
Baith of falt fey, of burne, well, and revere,

Syne to descende in tygglande teris tere,
 To weip with me this wofull waymenting,
 This petwys playnt of a princeß but peir,
 Quhilk dulfull deed has tane till his duelling.

Fill burnis, wellis, reveris, and fountayns,
 Baith stankis and louchiße and waleiße of montayns,
 Of glowdis of forow, of angger, and distreße,
 And baith my hart, in endleße wo that payns,
 For derfnes and dispyt of deed nocht fayns,
 Quhilk as ws reft fa ryal a richeße,
 Wes never 3it more gret pete of a princeße,
 In quhome regnyt [the] floure of nobilite,
 Helpe to murne, and murne hir mare and leße,
 Quhilk for diseiße dayly but dreid I dee.

Ger all the ayre that in the hycht above is,
 And all the wyndis that under the hevyne amovis,
 Turn all in fobbyng and in fichyng foore,
 Ger all thir foulis that melody contruvis,
 And all thir birdis that fyngand heir for luveis,
 Turne all thair joy in foro and in coore,
 And help to murne this dul my lady foore,
 And wary weird, quhilk banyft as of France
 The mirrour of vertu and warldis glore,
 Quhilk deed has reft but reuth or rapentance.

God of nature, quhilk all this eird honouris
 With fruyt and fulge, with herbe, fluriße, and flouris,

Fair flurifand and freche in thair verdoure,
 Of quhilk the fleuvir to the hevyne retouris,
 And al the frechneß of thair faire figouris,
 Zeildis thaim and wourfchip to thair Creatoure,
 Gyf defaid thaire freschneß for thi gret valoure,
 And turn in blakynge all thaire lustineß,
 Heil never this erde more with plesand coloure,
 Quhill we have murnyt the dull of our mastreß.

Turne all in blak that aire was fresche of hew,
 And in murnynge all myrth, musik, and glew;
 Owre fyle the sone with myst and with merkneß,
 Ger every wy that are of luffe weß trew,
 Of¹ mynd of my regret and on me rew,
 And stanche in erde all folace and blythneß;
 Turne all at is blyth in breith and villneß,
 And in murnyng all myrth and melody,
 Quhill we have murnyt the dule of our mastreß
 Lat nature thole na kynge leife heire gladly.

Bot nocht withstandyng thaire is mare of this lamentacioune xviij
 coupill, and in the anfuere of Refoune als mekill, this may suffyce,
 for the complant is bot fengeit thing; bot be caus the tothir part,
 quhilk is the anfuere of Refoune, is verray futhfastneß, me think it
 gud to put mare of it, quhilk followis thus efterwarte.

¹ Sic MS.

Thow man, that is of pouer and fmal valoure,
 Leifful to joy, fonne movyt to doloure,
 And thow knew weill thin auvyne creatioun
 Thow makis gret falt in forþ of thi furoure,
 All thus but cauþ to crab thi Creatoure,
 And thow wald have confideracioun,
 Thou art fubject till all humain paffioun,
 Sic is thi det, fic is thi due dwtye;
 And thou will feik to thi falvacoun,
 Have mynd of miferabile humanite.

Lat be thi dull, thir ar bot dualmys of deed,
 Quhare reuth is quhy fekis thou remede?
 Quhy ravyþ thou, and thou man refonabile;
 Finare of forge, as gold is be the leid,
 Of wyt and wyfdoume, of confale and of reed,
 Fra nature beftiall; this is na fabill.
 Discreccioun fchawys the deferans veritable
 Betueix refoun and fenfualite,
 Sen God hes gevyne the vyt and knowlige abille,
 Than fuld thou fchaw quhether man or beft thou be.

Thou fais that this regratit he princeþ,
 Quhill owre the lave of vertu was peirleþ,
 Was tane owre foun in floure of hire fairheid,
 And countand of hir bewteis mare and leþ,
 And how with all men luffit and lovyt fcho weþ,
 Quhilk was gret worfchip till all womanheid;

Thocht all this warld fuld well in wo and weid
 No wonder war ; bot quhat ma this availze?
 It mendis hir nocht to meryt na to meid,
 Bot till hir frendis payne, tynfale, and travailze.

Thow fuld weill know that He, that all as made,
 As langand governance of his Godhade,
 Nathing myffaris, bot all dois for the best,
 And all this warld, that is baith lang and braid,
 He ordane[s] for refeccioune of manhaid,
 Bot nocht forthy that it fuld all wais left
 In heritage, bot pilgrame or gest,
 Of lauwaft hyme to¹
 And wynne pardoune to bryng hir faul to rest
 Efter this lyff, for neydleß we mone dee.

He maid this warld nocht to be ay leftand
 Bot to renew, and ay be renewand
 Fra lyff to deed, fra deed to lyff agane;
 He maid nature to be his lufftenand,
 To forge the werkis he has tane on hand,
 For he left nocht hyme felfe to tak the payne;
 Syne ordand he that deed fuld be ay bayne
 To tak his werkis in thaire best fefoune,
 His diligatis dois na thyng heir in vayne,
 Oure thame he ordande wifdome and refoune.

¹ Erased in MS.

Quhat mycht God mare do till his creatoure
 Bot dow hire with the giftis of nature?
 With all bewteis of fresche feminite?
 Firft giffand hir the fairneß of figoure,
 With plesand propirneß of portratoure,
 Enforft with fortoune in the heaft gre,
 Syne passand utheris of gudneß and beute,
 Thir thre gyftis cummys ay fra the fader doune,
 Suppoß the twa may nocht ay leftand be,
 Thare is na rychteß peire to gud ranoune.

Fra we cum firft in this world mortelle,
 Cled with this corruptible corps carnelle,
 We draw to deed, and deiß everilk day,
 Syne anone we paß to lyffyng eternelle,
 To leftand joy or payne perpetuelle;
 We may never wyt, will we be wente oure way,
 This world is maid for that world to purvay,
 Nocht heire to leif in lustis at all oure eiß;
 Men wynnys nocht evyne to dance, and fyng, and play,
 Bot payn and penitence oure Lord mone pleiß.

Thaire is nocht heire bot vayne and vanite,
 Baith pompe and pryd with passand poverté,
 Weire and invy with cankirryt cuvatiß,
 And every man a lord defyris to be
 Quhilk has na lose, rycht now away is he,

And efter hym a nother foun will ryß;
Wyykkytare welthe and wourthy men peryß,
A man weill fet thocht he be kyng with croune,
And he inclinde be for to do justice
Thai fall never ceiff qubill at thai bryng hym doune.

The lang lyff is nocht profitable heire,
Quhill we be went oure will is ever in weire,
And fyne the passage is ryght peralus,
We have bot bale will we be brocht one beire;
Bot fyne we ordande ar till have gud cheire,
And we do weill traift weill it fall be thuffß,
Cryft scheu quhen he rasyt Lazaruffß;
He grat oure hyme, for he kneu weil the payne
He fuld have in this lyffynge languaruffß,
Never till have joy till he war deide agayne.

Sene we have heire na cete permanante,
Oure faule, quhilk is in oure body lent,
Is haldyne in ws as it war in perfoune,
Ordant for to purvay for the parliament,
Till anfuere at the dreidful jugement;
Thaire is oure rest, thaire is oure ryght sefoune,
This world is bot a permutacioune,
We fuld it hayt and lall¹ that it ma feire;

¹ Sic MS.

Oure Lorde refufit the dominacioune,
Sayand the prince of it was Lucifere.

The luft is fchort, joy has na day till ende,
Welth is oure blande, myfdeide has nane attende,
The wykkyt win with braak¹ paff away,
Gudmen ar lounen,² the wykkyt weil ar kend;
Mychty mane compt for all the gude thai spend,
And quhen thai paff quhat lordfchip mare have thai
Bot as the pure, that haß his lenth of clay?
Quha moft gud has nocht heire has bot the name,
And blyndis thame, that thai ma nocht heire purvay
To graith thaire gait one to thaire langeft hame.

Sene warldis welth is al bot vayn glory,
And warldis wyfdome al bot fyne foly,
And God as gevyne ws wyt and knalage abille
To depert refoun fra his contrary,
And keip ws that we eie³ nocht opinly
To mak ws till oure Makare detestable,
Be nocht in to the vertu veritable,
Bot foberly in paciens tak and gre
For hire; fcho thankis nane to be lamentable,
Scho is in joy, as be oure faythe traft we.

¹ Sic MS.² lounē MS.³ Sic MS.

Quhat proffyt is it with fortune for to flyt?
 Deed, weird, na fortune ar nocht for to wyt,
 Thai do nocht bot throu foverayne ordinance;
 In that fcho was off bowte mare perfyte,
 Of princis cummyng, and in to peirleß plyte,
 Hire deed dois al men gret car [and] displefance.
 Hir vertu and hir gudly guvernance,
 Quhilkis garis hir have fa mekil honor heire,
 Suld be till all goure paynis allegiance,
 To flok goure fyt and gare zou mak gud cheire.

Thow fuld traift that fcho was virgyne pure and cleyne
 Borne and upbrocht, with vertu ever has beyne
 In houß ryalle in till hir tender age,
 Leyffand but fyn, and mekyl gud as feyne,
 Dyd never of plycth the pointyr of a preyne,
 Tynt nocht hir maidenheid for hir mariage;
 Scho fchew weill that fcho was nocht [] parage
 Scho mad gud end, and deit with all gud devyß;
 Thus alß fer as man may have knalage,
 We traift hir faule reftis in paradiß.

It grevyß God in His he magefte,
 Wenand that man is mare of [mycht] than he,
 Quhilk is contrare till his commandmente,
 Deed makis na differens of na dignite,
 Of bonte, bewte, na of rycheß he,

His¹ deed alowyt is at the parliament;
 Sobris gour wyt and stabill gour entent,
 For ge wait nocht how fone gour caff ma cum,
 And have mynd of the dreidfull jugiment,
 Sum ar heire crouff that thaire will fyt full dum.

Lat be thi mane and murne for hir no more,
 Thou fuld mak joy quhare [thou] now makis care,
 Sen fcho deceft with all the sacramentis,
 Quhene fcho was borne men wyft fcho fuld cum thaire,
 Thaire is na thyng that ma left ever mare
 That compunde is of brukyll alymentis,
 Scho has affythit deed of all his rentis,
 Hir dule is done, fcho as na more ado
 Bot double hir joy efter the jugmentis,
 Weill war the wy that weill ma cum therto!

In this mater it feris no mare to pleid;
 God fparyt nocht his awyne Sone fra the deid,
 Gart hym [tak] manheid of the may Mary,
 Syne offerit hym for oure fynnyys remeid,
 Quhare fynful man nicht na thyng stand in fteid,
 He was ful worthy for that legafy,
 Quha wald mak dule for deed in ys party?
 Sene mony a thoufand martir and virgin cleyne
 Was put to deed with tyrannis cruelty
 Quhy fuld we thane for faire deed murne or meyne?

¹ Sic MS.

Tak gude comfurte and leife in hop of grace,
 And think how fcho, throw vertu and gudnaffe,
 Baith luffit and lovit with God and men has beyne,
 And think how that x m. geire that waffe
 Quhen it is gane femys bot ane houre of fpaffe,
 Lik till a dreme that we had dremyt geiftreyne;
 Gar haly kyrk have mynd one hir and meyne,
 Think one thi felfe and all the myß amend,
 And pray to Mary moder, virgyne cleyne,
 That for hir grace fcho bring ws to gud end.

AMEN.

EXPLICIT CONSOLATIO RATIONIS AD LAMENTATIONEM.

SEQUITUR DE MORTE REGIS JACOBI HUIUS NOMINUS PRIMI CUJUS IMMEN-
 SUS DOLOR TOTI CHRISTIANITATÆ DISPLICUIT, CUM INCIDENTIIS.

Capitulum Nonum.

Anno gratiæ m.cccc.xxxvj., postquam rex de obsidio de Roxburghe
 reversus est, et parliamentum suum ad audientiam legato summi Pontificis
 dandam apud Perth constituit, intravit Sathanas in corda proditorum
 quorundam, ejus mortem a longe retroactis temporibus ex antiquæ et
 inveteratæ malitiæ invidia machinantium, per quam alias multotiens ex
 infidiis quærebant eum, in multis locis conantes cum occidere. Sed quia
 nullam potestatem in eum poterant habere, nisi eis effæt desuper, eo quod

De morte regis
 Jacobi primi.

nondum adhuc venerat hora ejus, tandem, captato tempore opportuno, quidam Robertus de Grahame cum suis complicitibus, videlicet, Christofero de Camera cum Thoma ejus fratre, ambo filii Johannis de Camera burgenfis dictæ villæ de Perth, cum eis duo fratres cognominati de Hall, et aliis multis, adjunctis eis Roberto de Steuwart, filio videlicet David Steuwart, filii et heredis comitis Walteri Steuwart de Atholia, patrui regis Jacobi de quo fit fermo, qui David in Anglia eo tunc erat in hostagio pro rege supradicto et ejus deliberatione, in prima Quadragesimæ septimana, in monasterio Fratrum Minorum de Perth, in noctis latibulo, in propria camera occiderunt, cujus occasio fuit ille serpens antiquus dierum malorum, inveteratus comes Atholiæ supradictus, qui a longo tempore callide ad coronam aspirabat, qui etiam conciliarus præcipuus erat ad perdendum ducem Murdachum Albaniam cum ejus filiis, nec non et ducem Rofay, ad finem quod ipse agnus innocens putativus ad apicem regni aliorum crimine evacuatis¹ levius poterat pervenire. Ipse etiam nutrix erat totius proditionis traditionis ipsius regis, per quod mors intravit in regno Scotiæ, cujus supernum damnum non delebitur in tempore viventium. Nam fama ejus nominis per omnia regna Christianitatis transivit. Tantæ enim virtutis, strenuitatis, et prudentiæ erat, quod nunquam in partibus istis, citra mare Gallicum, inter principes parem² sibi in scriptis repirere poterimus. Nam si totus mundus sub regimine unius personæ poterat licite comprehendere, ipse, exigentibus suis prudentia, sapientia, et virtutum meritis et probitate, ad regimen totius digne meruit exaltari. Omnes enim regnicolæ hujus regni de calice amaritudinis ejus mortis liberunt, quem hujus amaræ mortis satellites participes in ejus occisione eisdem propinaverunt; propter quod omnes inferiores, tanquam felli

¹ Sic MS.² Pari, MS.

potati, intoxicati sunt. Ipse enim a legato apostolico per octo dies ante hoc confessus est et absolutus a pœna et culpa. Iste vero Robertus de Grahame, cum suis complicitibus, nequissimis proditoribus, per medium supradicti Roberti Steuwart, in cameram dicti strenuissimi principis custodibus evacuatam, proditorum etiam cohortibus invallatam et circumseptam, circa horam noctis decimam eundem principem inermem, vestibus exutum, crudeliter sine misericordia occidendo jugulaverunt; qui ante mortem mirabilem defensionem faciens, primos in se irruentes¹ in fortitudine brachii sui ad terram usque prostravit, donec et quousque tanta multitudo eum circumclufit quod eum amplius ab omnibus defendere non potuit. Et sic, tanquam agnus innocens ad victimam ductus, gratias agens et misericordiam ab Altissimo implorando, elevatis manibus ad cœlum, expiravit; in cujus pectore supra umbiculum, post lotionem vulnerum, viginti et octo plagæ perfoſſatæ repertæ sunt. Hanc etiam persecutionem propter justitiam passus est; quod videns legatus papæ, qui infra octabas præcedentes eum a pœna et culpa abſolverat, cum lachrymofis suspiriis, emissâ voce magna, et ejus vulnera osculando lachrymabilia, coram omnibus astantibus dixit, quod ipse in periculo animæ suæ caperet quod ipse in statu gratiæ, pro defensione reipublica et executione justitiæ, tanquam martyr defunctus est.

Iste vero relinquens post se filium suum, Jacobum secundum, ætatis sex annorum, et sex filias, videlicet, Margaritam Dalphinellam Franciæ, Ysabellam duciſſam Britaniæ, Mariam comitiſſam Bouchaniæ in Selandia maritatam, ac Helienoram duciſſam Austriæ; hæ vero quatuor filiæ ultra mare nuptæ sunt; aliæ vero duæ in Scotia, videlicet, Johanna comitiſſa de Mortoune, et Maria comitiſſa de Hontley; quibus honor et gloria in secula seculorum.—AMEN.

Nomina sex
filiarum regis
Jacobi primi.

¹ Irruens, MS.

SEQUITUR DE TERRIBILI JUDICIO PRO MORTE REGIS SCOTIÆ.

Capitulum Decimum.

De morte proditorum regis Jacobi.

Post hæc autem præfati proditores cum eorum nequissimis satellitibus capti sunt, incarcerati, et crudelissimis tormentis condemnati, et morti amarissimæ deputati, in quadrigis nudi per villas ducti, et per tortores ferris candentibus puncti, inossati, postea ad summitatem mali navis per funiculos tracti, et posterius ad ima descendentes eviscerati, tracti ut traditores, et decapitati et demembrati et in quarteriis per carnifices divisi, ac eorum membra post hoc in portis villarum et oppidum, ad aliorum exempla traditorum, suspenso fuerunt, ac eorum capita in excelsis locis notabilioribus villarum et civitatum super spicas ferreas exaltata. Exceptis duobus de dictis traditorum complicibus, fratribus germanis de Berclays de Tyntmure cognominatis, qui in partibus Franciæ clanculo evaserunt, et in partibus Britanniae Minoris cogniti, capti, et ad ducem nobilissimum Johannem ducti, qui dux instructus de crimine simili morti deprivavit,¹ ut suprascriptum est, et sic nullus omnino evasit. Post cujus obitum in tota Christianitate, ut veraciter aestimo, ad utilitatem regni et regimen reipublicæ non reliquit sibi parem; tantæ enim prudentiæ erat quod omnia novit, omnia scivit, ecclesiam honoravit, operarios et colonos² dilexit, agricolas protexit, pauperes, pupillos, viduas, orphanos, et omnes miserabiles personas defendere voluit. O lachrymanda, miranda, et lamentanda mors misera, quæ nulli excellentiæ parcat, immo Conditori pari omnia rapit. Judicia enim Dei abyssus multa; nam sicut exaltatur cælum a terra ita viæ ejus a viis hominum, et cogitationes ejus a cogitationibus eorum. Sed heu! quod reges nostri

¹ Sic MS.² Colnes, MS.

juvenes sunt sæpius, in quorum temporibus justitia claudicat frequenter, et causa hujus est eo quod non sunt sapientes, nec prudentes ad cognoscendam viam æquitatis et justitiæ. Nam, ut dicunt sancti viri, princeps non literatus asinus coronatus, quia cæci sunt principes non literati. Item, propheta in tuba Domini dicit, ‘Captivus ductus est populus meus, quia non habuerunt scientiam, et principes eorum perierunt.’ Etiam principes qui sunt ignari ignaros constituunt suos officarios justitiæ et cæcos, nihil scientes sapientiæ, scientes vel prudentiæ; et causa est quia nobiles Scotiæ non dignantur scientiam addiscere. Sed quomodo potest quis scire litteras nisi prius didicerit eas? Ideo justitia [in] regno Scotiæ est debilis et tepida in defectu regum, juvenum, et baronum insipientium,¹ quod dolenter refero. Sed quia in defectu justitiæ multi perierunt fame, quidam sitientes et esurientes justitiam quamdam instructionem ignaris iudicibus in vulgari modo compilavit² ut sequitur.

¹ Incipientium, MS.

² Sic MS.



INCIPIT ENIM SIC FIGURATA PER CITHERAM¹ STATUM REGNI DESIGNANS
QUÆDAM MORALITAS.

Capitulum Undecimum.

Rycht as all ftryngis ar rewlyt in a harpe
In an accorde, and turnyt all be ane uth,
Quhilk is as kyng, thane curiufly thai carpe,
The fang is fueit quhen that the found is fuyth;
Bot quhene thai ar discordand, fals, and muth,

¹ Scitheram, MS.

Thaire will na man tak plesance in that play,
Thai mycht weill thole the menstrale war away.

Bot, and the stryngis be nocht all trew and traft,
Quhat fall we fa? fall we the menstrale wyt?
Yha bot he bent and pruve thaim with his wraft,
Be thai untreu pul out and mak all qwyt,
And utheris treu put in thaire steddis als tyt,
And change ay sua, quhil he find trew acord,
Thane will men fa he is worth to be a lord.

Thou ryall kyng all thus fuld reule thi realme;
Gud founde and futhfast to thi suggeß gyve,
The tung to teiche all fuld be tane is toune,
The luffe fuld gar thi leigis laulyk leyve,
Thou fuld fyft the subiectis throw a feyve,
Se quha war worth to worfchip, quha to wa,
And thaim rewarde efter as thai cauf the ma.

Raward worthy and punys wikkytneß,
Nuris vertu, exclude vice and erreure,
Confider weill the found of thi gud suggeß,
Knew thaire curage as face in a meroure;
Sene God maid the to be thaire governoure,
And thou put blynd men in thi governance,
Thou fall be punyft for thaire ignorance.

For sic men as thou deputis under the,
Quhether thai be full wykkyt men or wyff,

All men will traft that fik lyk man thou be,
 As thow committis to governe thin office;
 How fuld a mane but knaulage keip juftice?
 Nor but wyfdome be a governoure?
 Thus may thow never of thi diedis haf honour.

Bot gare gounge lordis ftudy in the lawyß,
 And in thaire gouthaide tak fum techement;
 How fuld a man be wyß that na thyng knawiß
 To gyff the counfale in thi parleament?
 Nor for to gyff a rychtwyß jugement?
 Or for to governe juftice in the landis,
 That has thaire wyt to feik at utheris handis?

O prince, think quhy thi croune was gevyn the till,
 Thi fueirde, thi septoure, in takyngnge of juftiße,
 Fra heaft God to difcerne gud fra ill,
 Expell wykkyt, and lufe thaim that ar wyß;
 And oure all thing put wyß men in office,
 And know thaim weill that fall thi jugis be,
 Sen all the pleicht and perale lyis on the.

Bot, fen a mannis wyt may nocht fuffiße
 For to maynteynie fa hee a governance,
 Thow fuld gar cheriße the confale at war wyß,
 Be all the iij. Eftatis ordinance;
 And lay all hale the charge in thare balance,
 To gyff the confale in thi goverment,
 As thai will anfueire at the hee jugement.

And cheiſ na man, for hee lordſchip, na blud,
 Na gret pouwar of ryches, to confale,
 Bot be eleccioune choſyne men of gud,
 Quhilk God and man pleſ thare governale,
 Quhilkis as the votiffe of all the commons hale,
 To luſſe God, lawte, juſtice, and prudence,
 And knawyne of gud lyffe and of gud concience.

And tak nocht all the birdyng on the bak,
 With ſpeciale counſale in to privyte ;
 Gyff it be ill, thou ſall have all the lak,
 Thoht it be weill ſmale honoure is to the ;
 For ever the proffyt of the comunitie
 Is put abak, quhen ſic men has the cure,
 And ever the crowne is indegent and pure.

This may fe¹ be futh experience,
 Be officeris that has the gud to ſpend,
 Thai gar the trow thou may nocht mak dyſpence
 On thi houſhalde nocht half a geire till end,
 Bot in huntyne and in fornyng the the fend
 On lordis and one abbais heire and thare ;
 Thai by lordſchyppis, bot thou art alwais bare.

Quhat makkis this bot catyfe tratouris,
 Quhilkis couth never confale bot in cuvatyſ ?
 Quhilkis had never hart, na heid, till he honoris,

¹ Sic MS.

Wenand na wy but wrechitnese is wyff?
 Lord God! quhare are thir princis hee of priff
 Quhilkis in justice fet all thare erdly glore,
 And rychit thaim felfe and thaire realme more and more!

Thaire fuld never catyfe confale be to kyng,
 Na kyng fuld never of his fmale coumptis knaw,
 Na wit of scantneß, na of wrechyt thyng,
 That mycht his hart to dreid of myfter draw;
 All his delyt fuld be to keip the law,
 For hee honour, hee worfchip and ranoune,
 With wrechitneß restis never in a perfoune.

It is degradyng till a kyngis croune
 To mell hym with fmale wrechyt befynneß,
 Na with na tutwlaris for to rouk and rounne,
 To leire to conquest guddis with scantneß;
 Nobilite fuld mell bot with nobilneß,
 And specialy the ryale mageste
 Suld never be travelde bot in materis hee.

For fic men confalis ever to cuvatyß,
 The quhilk to law is mortale enemy;
 Gret cuvatiß is merchande of justyß,
 And ever is redy law to fell and by.
 Suld nane be fic of thi confale for thy,
 Na beire office quhare in thi honoure lyiß,
 Quhilkis mycht be bocht fra justice on this wyiß.

Bot wald thow wit all the providence,
Of all thin office to thi gret confale;
To cheiſtrew men that war of he prudence,
Of all guddis to have the governale,
Quhilkis war nother wrechit, gredy, nor perchiale,
Sparand the gud, and ſpendand thi honore
Mar for thaire profyt na for thi valoure;

And exclude all effeccioune fingulere,
And to the commoun profyt ever tak heide;
Quhene kyngis fettis thaim for prow particulere
Thaire realme fall never have honour of thaire deide,
Dowtis thou to want, or quhare of has thou dreide? ^I
Luffe weill thi God, and ſerve and keip juſtiſſ;
Rycheſ redondis to men that ar rychtwyſſ.

Quha wald be ryche have ee till honour ay,
For rycheſ folouys honour ever mare;
Till honour wyſdom is the neraſt way,
And wyſdum to vertu is the verra ayre,
And vertu cumys of ſcience and of lare,
And ſcience cumys only of Goddis grace;
Conqueſt throw gud lyffe, travale, and beſynace.

Thus, ſen vertu is ground of alkyne grace,
And ſoveraune floure of vertu is juſtiſſ,
As well of worſchipe and of wordyneſſ,

Sen nane ar falfe bot men that ar rychtwyß,—
 Hald vertu in thi hart and thou be wyß,
 And in iustice fet all thi besy cure,
 Thi realme fall ryche and thou fall never be pure.

Quhen Rome was regnet be wyßmen cenatouris,
 In iustice and in publik polefy
 Owre all this erd thai ware lordis and victouris,
 And tuk tribut for foverane syngnyfy;¹
 Bot quhene the well of iustice was gan dry,
 And publyk prow passit in divisioun,
 Thair gret glore turnyt in defolacioun.

Heirfor keip law, gyff thou will hald thi land;
 And luff larges, or thou fall lordschip leyß;
 But quhilkis gret state mycht never lang stedfast stand,
 The sampill futh befor thi self thou seyß,
 For falt of law all favore of fortune fleyß,
 Hir forfeituris fermly scho haldis of feed,
 For quhilkis hir dynt is dishonor or deed.

Iustice makis ryche bath realme and ceteyß,
 Baith kyng and knave, knyght, clergy and commone;
 Haldis pepill in pes and gud prosperiteyß,
 Salfis thaire faulis, makis thaire salvacioun:
 Quhar lak of law bryngis all this up fid doun,

¹ Sic MS.

And makis all pure, bath prince and potentatis;
Thane God and man and all this warld thaim hatis.

Quhare is thi mycht, thi gold and thi es,
That to the spard wes in thi tender age?
Quhilk fa mychti in Scotland never ȝyt wes,
Nother kyng na prince that men as in knalage,
The to fuple at neid in thi barnage,
In tyme of weire or uthir neceffite,
Quhare it is now? quha can the tell? lat se!

And all the fommyß of jowalis and tresoure
Of thin elderis, quhare is it went away?
Quhan it as now fuld thou ask comt therfore
Off the dettouris maft forß ar lukyn in clay?
Thi gret ȝouthage has put let in delay;
Thus mone thou mak of neid vertu I traft,
To crave deid men thou travelis all in waft.

Bot gret perale of this is aperand,
That quhene a kyng is bare and has na gud
In his tresoure, and fyne a barane land,
Of mynnis of gold na boilgone multitude,
Fertill of folk with gret scantneß of fud,
Have hym behuyß the contre mone hym beere;
Thus mone he tak of thaim that as maft geire.

Justice wald have a generale prefident,
Ane auditoure of complayntis of the pure,
Quhilk dayly fuld minifter jugement

To pure folk that cryis justice at the dure,
Spendand mare na thaire clame is of valure,
And put a bak quhill gret caus be defyd,
Syne lefand all, for povertie may nocht byd.

It is unpossibile to thi gret confale
For till discus all caus smal and gret,
Bot to smale men commyt all caus smale
Of pure plantis that ghameris at thi get,
Quhilkis dayly has nocht halfe thaire fill of met,
With wyffis and barnis fuowand for falt of bred,
For quhilkis God fall the chalance of thaire deed.

Thy jugis als, at has justice to leed,
Abufis oft tyme thaire juridiccione;
Stopand the law for luff, frenschip, or feed,
For reddoure, raquest, for meid or warryfoune;
Syn quhen party complengeis to the croune
Thai fend thaim to thaire awyne jugis agane,
Quhilkis for thaire playnt full deire fal be the payne.

Bot this is nocht the rycht ordoure of justice,
Quhene ony party complengeis to the croune
Apone a juge, that he be nocht rychtwyß,
His playnt is worth ane appellacioun;
Thane fuld the confale gar wisemen fyt doune,
Se quhilk of thaim as rycht, and quha the wrang,
And punyß weil the faultoure or he gang.

And gyf the juge makis fault or forfeiture,
 Commyttand crime on to thi mageste
 In his office, the quhilk thou beris the cure,
 Punyß that weil, as it afferis to be,
 And lat hym never beire office mare of the;
 Quhilk gyff thou dois nocht, fra that tyme forthe vart
 Of his mysdeid thou art baith art and part.

Iij. maneris ar of iustice generale;
 Fyrft to thi God, fyne to thin awyne perfoune;
 To God thou hald thi hart and consciens hale,
 As to thi felfe thou exceid nocht refoune,
 Syne to law, to pepill, and to commoune,
 Bot fyrft thou fchaw thaim a gud mirroure,
 For pepill oft tyme folowyß the trad of the pastoure.

Quhat thank cummys God the for to iustify
 Thir pure commonß, that thou has in to cure,
 And fyne thi felfe to leyf maft tyrantly,
 Doand na refoune to na creature?
 Lord God, sic lordschip may nocht lang endure!
 Wald thou tak tent till thir auld ftoris,
 How mony princis ar peryfde one this wyis.

Gud iustice has ij partis principale;
 The tane is dome and rychtwyß jugement,
 The tother is to mak the fchathis hale,

Efter the dome the partyis to content,
 And tharof mak thaim fikkyr incontinent
 Efter the terme of law all uterly,
 Or ellis the juge is dettoure veraly.

Quhat valis men thi rychtwyß jugement
 With wryt and wax confermyt as afferis,
 And fyne the partys never to be content,
 Bot drychyt and delayit oure fra geire to geris?
 Trowiß thou nocht God in heaft hevyne thaim heris,
 Criand vengeanß, for falt of lyfis fud,
 Of the and thin that revyß thaim thus thaire gud?

Sanct Davy fays in haly prophefy,
 The man is best¹ that dois baith dome and law;
 Quhilk, quhen he gyffis a sentence futhfastly,
 Gerris execut for ony mannys aw,
 Nocht anerly to feel a nakyt faw;
 For to Godvart is bot deryfioune
 A bare sentence but execucioune.

And be it a sentence of a foverane lord
 Quhilk signifyis regioune superlatyve,
 Quhen dome is gyffyne and na remed fet ford,
 And terme of law allegit to prescryve,
 Efter that terme thaire is na man on lyve

¹ Sic MS.

Ma it gancall, but hurtyne of the croune,
And degradyng of his iurifdiccioune.

Yyt is thaire a thyng that mekill grevyþ thi croune,
Quhilk feildyne is remedyt in the land;
Quhene ony makkis rebellious,
Nocht bowfumly obeyand to thi wand,
Deforffand fereffis, maffaris, or fergiand,
Thaire is na punyfyng, bot lat owre paß;
Quhair nan aw is, how fuld thare folow grace?

Bot of a thing all gud men mervallis mare,
Quhene gret confale, with thin awyne consent,
Has ordand ftrayt iustice na man to spare,
Within fchort tyme thou changis thin entent;
Sendand a contre¹ letter incontinent,
Chargeand that of that mater mare be nocht;
Thane all the warld murmwris that thow art bocht.

Thaire is a pure man heryd uterly,
And tynt bayth coft, laboure, and principale;
Thi faul, thi honour, blekyt petuyfly,
And crabbit all thi confale generale;
War it in France men wald mak ceffione hale
In parliament, and nocht bow to thi croune,
Quhill thou had maid thaim a reformacioune.

¹ Sic MS.

Thou fuld alß mak ftrayt inhibicioune
 That nan tak bud for gyft of benefice;
 Nor for to do that offence to the croune,
 To tak reward for doying of justice;
 Thai offend baith to God and to thare office,
 And alß ar courft of law and of fpiritualite,
 Quhilk but the pape may nocht affoilgit be.

And quhene thou gyffis a playne remiffioun,
 In cas requerand rigoure of justice,
 But gudly cauß thou offendis to the croune,
 And forfettis bayth to God and thin office.

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THE DETHE OF
THE KYNGE OF SCOTIS.

HERE FOLOWYNG BEGYNNYTHE A FULLE LAMENTABLE CRONYCLE, OF THE
DETHE AND FALSE MURDURE OF JAMES STEWARDE, LAST KYNGE OF
SCOTYS, NOUGHT LONG AGONE PRISONER YN ENGLANDE, THE TYMES
OF THE KYNGES HENRYE THE FIFTE AND HENRY THE SIXTE.

THE DETHE OF THE KYNGE OF SCOTIS.

ROBERT STEWARD, the kyng of Scotis, hadde ij sonnys; of the whiche
the eldere was a femely mane of perfoone, and knyght, clepid the duke of
Rosfeye; and the yonger, clepid James Steward, that was bote of yeres
yonge and meane of stature. This duke of Rosfeye perfevyd in his
reafon the greet age of the kyng his fadir, the ympotencye of his lymmes
and membirs, the febileneffe of his perfone that fore vexed hyme yn his
age, begane unlawefully to tak upon hym the royalle guvernance. Thurghe
the whiche prefumcion, orguyle, and pruyde, he wexe fulle of vicioufnes
yn his lyvyng, as yn dispufellyng and defowlyng of yong madyns, and yn
brekyng the ordire of weddelok, by his fowle ambicious lust of that vo-
lupteuous lust of advoutre. Wherefore the lordes and the nobles of the

rewme of Scotland, confideryng that vicious lyvyng of that faid duke*

Thes traturs, furturs, and contractes, ended, by the counsell and consente of bothe the pairties of the kynges, the kyng of Scottes hadde leve enlaggid, and had faufecondit of his maister the kyng of England, for so the kyng of Scottes clepid hym, to returne safe and sownde ayene ynto his region of Scotteland.

Of whos cumyng the erle Douglas and the erle of Bowgham, fully advertised to hemfelfe in thaire owne misgovernance, he beyng kyng and absent, ne durste nat abide his home-cumyng, for fere of the pitous dethe of the duke of Rossey, his brother, whome thay haved so mischevously murdurid unlawfully yn prifone, as afore this cronycle made clere memorie, they ordeynd hem, for dowte of thare lyvys, withe a gret nowmber of thare frendis and subiectes, withe alle the possibilite, to passe the see ynto France. Frome whene thay come never; bott both thay, with many other worlshipfulle capitaignes, knyghtes, and fwyers, and lordes of the Armynakes and Scottes, all enmyes to the kyng of England, were slayne and takyne at the bataile of Vernoile yn Perche, withyne the reume of France, by that noble and so excellent prynce John of Loncaster, duke of Bedeford, thene the regent of France, to whome that day God granted the disconfitoure and victorie of the feld.

Remanyng at thare home the duke of Albayne, the erle of Leynys, the erle of Manthet, Watir Stuard, and other many lordes of Scotteland, thynkyng that thay were so neghe of the kynges blode of Scottes, and

* A leaf has been here torn out of the manuscript.

demyng also yn theire conseites that [thai] hade nat offended theire kyng yn no wife, bot so abode still yn the lande the kyngs cumyng home out of England ynto Scotteland. Whome all, with many other of thare afinite, the faide kyng of Scottis lete arrest and hem severally yn dyverse castell full hard prifoned, till he had fondon meanes and wais for to do hem lawfully to deth, as false traitours, becaufe of the false murdure of his brother the duke of Rosay. Whos dethe the people of the land fore grutched and mownud, seying that thay suppoised and ymagynd that the kyng did rather that vigorous execucion upon the lordes of his kyne for the covetife of thare possessions and goodes thane for any other rightfull cause, allethofe he fonde colourabill wais to serve his entent yn the contrarye.

All thos thinges thus done, the faide kyng of Scottes, noght stanchid of his unfacionable and gredi adverbite,* ordeynd that tallage and other imposicions upon his people, gretter and more chargeant then ever were acustumyd afore that tyme. So that the comoners of his land secretly clepid hym nat rightwes bot a tyrannous prynce, what for the outrageous imposicions importables of use, on taxes and tallages, upon his poure subiectes and peple. But, after the wisdom of some philisophers, the comone langage of the peple oft spekith without reason. Neverthelese many of the lordes of that land, dredyng fore of the harme that might betide, drowghe hem to counsell how thay myght withstand and resist the kynges tyrannye, fithe he hade so litille pite of the dethe done to hym of his lordes, many of hem beyng so negh of his roiall blode, and also of the gredi covetife that he oppreffid and enpoverifid his comonalte. Withall, the kyng beyng present yn his said cownesell, rose up with a maneli fwollon hart a knyght, clepid fir Robert Grame, a grete gentil-

* Sic MS.

mane and an erles fune, a mane of grete wit and eloquence, wundir fut-tilye wittyd and expert yn the lawe; faying thes wordes opynly to the lordes, "Sirs, yf ye woll firmly stond by that at I shall fay to the kyng yn youre audience, I trust to God that we shall fynde a good remodye and helpe." To the which faying the lords consentid and faide that they, trustyng holly yn his prudent and discrete manehode, wold conferme and consent, yn hie and low, to mayntene all that he wold tak on hand to fay for the general weele of hem and of all that land yn that mater by hym then mevid.

Upon this the kyng lete to somond a parliament of the iij aftatis of his rewme, where this fame fir Robert Grame, fulle fette and asurid and purposid to performe that at he had behight and promysid unto the lordes, as is afore reherfid. He rose upe with a grete corage, with a violent chere and countenance, fette handes upon the kyng, fayng thos wordes, "I arrest you yn the name of all the Thre Aftates of your reume, here now assemblid yn this present parliament; for right as youre liege peple be bundun and sworne to obeye your majeste rialle, yn the fame wise bene ye sworne and ensurid to kepe youre peple, to kepe and guverne youre lawe, so that ye do hem no wronge, bot yn all right mantene and defend hem." And there and then forthwith the said fir Robert Grame, asuryng hym fully yn the promyse made unto hym bi the said lordes, said, "Is hit nat thus as I fay?" Unto the which fayng none of all the Aftates afore reherfid wold, ne durst, speke oone word, bot kapid filence. The kyng therwith percevyng all this presumptuous rebellion and wirchyng of the said fir Robert Grame, gretly movyd and stirryd ayenst hym, as that reason wold, lete do hym arrest and commandid to put hym yn sure and hard prisone. This fir Robert Grame, feyng hymself thus defavyd there of the said lordes, spake and said yn this wise,

"He that serveth a common mane, he serveth by short proceſe of tyme." After this the kyng exiled this fir Robert Grame, and all his heritages and goodes deemed as forfeitures to the kyng.

Upon his exile this fir Robert Grame toke his [way] ynto the cuntries of the Wild Scottis, wher that he conspired and ymagynd how that he myght destruye his kyng, and furthwith he renounſed his leageance, and by wordes and by writyng he defied hem, ſeying that he had destruyd hym, his wif and his childerne, his hartages and all his other godes, by his cruell tyranny. Wherfor he ſaid he wold flee hym [with] his owne handes as his mortall enmye, yf wer he myght ſe tyme and find wais and meanes. Therto the kyng, hugely vexid in his ſprettes with the traiturous and malicious rebellion of the ſaid fir Robert Grame, did mak an opyn proclamacion by all the rewme of Scotteland, that whoſo myght flee or tak hym and bryng hym to the kynges prefence, ſhould have iij thowſand demyes of gold, every pece worth half an Engliſh Noble.

Noght long after this the kyng lete ſo ordeyne his parliament yn due forme at Edenbourghe, ſomunde yn the yere of oure Lorde a thowſand, foure hundreth, ſix and thirye, yn the feſt of All Hallowen. To the which parliament the ſaid fir Robert Grame ſtired a full cruell vengeance ayene the kyng, ſent privie meſſages and letturs to certayne men and ſervantes of the duke of Albayne, whome the kyng a litill afore hade done rigoruſly to deth, lich as hit is entitild here afore, opynly, that if thay conſent and faver hym he wold uttirly take upon hym for to flee the kyng, leſt thurgh his tyrannye and covetiſe he wold deſtruy this reume of Scotteland; and the corone of the land ſhall be yovon to fir Robert Stuard, which is the kynges cofyn and next of the right of the corone, bot yf the kyng had a ſune, the ſame Robertes fadir thenne liggyng in hoſtage to the kyng of England for the ſaid James kyng of Scottes, yn the Towre

of London, till that his fynauce were fully content and paid. And the said fir Robertes grantefire, the erle of Athetelles, [was] of that treifon and counfell, as hit was said ; and by hymfelfe secretly defirid and covetid to have the corone. For which causes, the fame fir Robert Grame was half the better consentid to bryng thaire purpose to effecte. For this fame fir Robert Stuard did ever abide yn the kynges presence, full famulier aboute hyme at all houres and most prively above all other ; and was a full gentill squyer, fresfh, lusty and right amyable, whome the kyng entierly loved as his owne sone, and for the tendure love that he had to hyme he made [hym] constable of all his host, at the sege of Edenbourgh.*

After this the kyng sodanly avifid made a solempne fest of the Crif-tyntmes at Porthe, which is clepid Sant Johns towne, which is from Edenbourgh on that other side of the Scottesh See, the which is vulgarly clepid the Water of Lithe. Yn the myddis of the way thare arose a woman of Yreland, that clepid herselfe as a futhesayer. The which anone as shew saw the kyng, she cried with lowde voife, sayng thus, “ My lord kyng, and ye pase this water, ye shall never turne ayane on lyve.” The kyng heryng this was astonyed of hir wordis, for bot a litill to fore he had red yn a prophesie that yn the felfe fame yere the kyng of Scottes shuld be slayne. And therwithall the kyng as he rode clepid to him oone of his knyghtis, and gave hym yn commaundment to torne ayane to speke with that woman and ask of here what sheo wold, and what thyng sheo ment with her lowd cryyng. And sheo began and told hym as ye have hard of the kynge of Scottes, yf he passed that water as now. The kynge askid her how sheo knew that ? And sheo said that Huthart told her so.

* Sic, Roxburgh.

“Sire,” quod he, “men may cal ant Y tak non hede of yond womans wordes, for theο nys bot a drunkune fule, and wot not what theο faith.” And so with his folk paffid the water, clepid the Scottishe See, toward Saynt Johnnes towne, bott iiij myles from the cuntreth of the Wild Scottes, where, yn a clofter of Blak Frers withowt the faid towne, the kyng held a gret fest. Where upon a day as the kyng plaid at the cheffes with oone of his knyghtis whome yn playng wise he clepid kyng of Love, for he was a lusti man, full amorous and much medeled hym with loves arte. And as hit came the kyng to mynd of the prophecie spokyne tofore, the kyng faid to this knyght, “Sir Kyng of Love,” quod he, “hit is nat long agone fith I redd a prophecie, spokyne of tofore, that I saw how that this yere shuld a kyng be slayne yn this land; and ye wote wele, fir Alexander, there be no mo kynges yn this reume bot ye and I, and therfor I cownesell you that ye be well ware, for I let you wit that I shall ordeyne for my sure kepyng sufficiently, I trust to God, so I am undir your kyng-hood and yn the service of Love.” And thus the kyng yn his folas plaid with the knyght.

Withyn short tyme after this, the kyng beyng yn his chambur, talkyng and playng with the lordes, knyghtis and squyers that were abowte hym, spak of many dyvers maters. Amonges was ther a squyer that was right acceptable to the kyng, that speke, and faid, “For sothe my lord,” quod he, “me dremed varelye to nyght that fir Robert Grame shuld hafe slayne you.” And that heryng the erle of Orkeney thoo warnyd the squyer that he shuld hald his peace and tell none such tales yn the kynges presence. And therwith the kyng, heryng this squyers dreame, remembered hymselfe how that same nyght how [he] had a sweyvyn slepyng, and semyd to hym veraly that a cruell serpent and an horribill tode affailid hym furiously yn his kynges chambur; and how he was fore afright and

aferd of hym, and that he had nothyng wherwith he myght focoure and defend hymfelfe bot oonly a paire of tanges that studyn yn the chymnethe. And many other tokyns and tailes, liche to this, the which now may well be demyd by varay demonstracions and also prenostications to the kyng of his deth and murdur, had he or the tyme of his deth fell. Also oone of kynges traitours, clepid Christofere Chawmebur, that was a squyer of the dukes hous of Albayne, iij tymes he drugh hym to the kynges prefence, for he wold haf playnely opynd and told hym of the purpos of all the traitours that wer aboute to murdure hym, bycause that the kyng withowt any cause hatid hym rightfully. And thus, as hit is said by the old wise fadirs many years or we were borne, what thyng that destyned to a perfon, be hit late be hit sone, at the last ever hit cumythe.

Thus, after this, cane fast apporoch the nyght, yn the which the said James Stward kyng of Scottes shuld falsely, hym unwittyng, suffure his horribill deth by murdure; this which is pite that any gentill or gode man to thynk upon. So both afore soper and long aftire ynto quarter of the nyght, in the which the erle of Athetelles and Robert Stward were aboute the kyng, wher thay wer occupied att the playing of the cheffe, att the tables, yn redying of Romans, yn syngyng and pypyng, yn harpyng, and in other honest folaces of grete pleasance and disport. Therwith came the said woman of Yreland, that clepid herself a dyvenouress, and entred the kynges courte till that she came streght to the kynges chambur dore, where sheo stood and abode by cause that hit was shitte and fast; sheo knokyd till at the last the usher opynd the dure, marvelyng of that womans beyng thair that tyme of the nyght and askyng here what sheo wold? "Let me yn, fire," quod sheo, "for I haf sumwhat to say and to tell unto the kyng; for I am the same woman that nocht long agone desirid to haf spokyn with hym at the Lithe whane he shuld passe

the Scottis See." The wffher went yn and told hym of this woman. "Yea," quod the kyng, "let hir come to morrow;" bycause that he was occupied with fuche disportes at that tyme hym lit not to entend her as thenne. The wffher came ayane to the chamber dore to the faid woman, and there he told her that the kyng was besye in playng, and bid hir cum foo ayane upon the morow. "Well," faid the woman, "hit shall repent yow all that ye wil nat let me speke nowe with the kyng." Therat the ussher lughe and held her bot a fole, chargyng her to go her way; and therewithall sheo went thens.

Withyn an owre the kyng askid the voidee and drank, the travers yn the chambure edraw and every man depairtid and went to rift. Than Robert Stward, that was right famylier with the kyng and had all his commandementes yn the chamber, was the last that departid; and he knewe well the false purveid treifon and was consentid therto, and therefore left the kynges chamburs doore opyne, and had bruffed and blundird the lokes of hem yn such wise that no man myght shute hem. And about mydnyght he laid certayne plaunches and hurdelles over the diche of the diche that environed the gardyne of the chambure, upon which the faid traitours entred. That is to say the forfaid sir Robert Grame, with other of his covyne ynto the nowmbur of thre hundreth persons; the kyng that same tyme ther stondyng yn his night gowne, all unclothid save his shirt, his cape, his combe, his coverchif, his furred pynfons, upon the forme and the foote sheet; so stondyng afore the chymney playng with the qwene, and other ladis and gentilwomen with here, cast offe his nyght gowne for to have gone to bedd. But he harkynd and hard grete noife without and grete clateryng of harnych, and men armyd, with grete sight of torches. Than he remembred hym and ymagynd anone that hit shuld be [the] false tratours knyght, his deedy enemy, sir Robert Grame; and

fodenly the qwene, with all the other ladis and gantilwomen, rane to the chawmber dure and fonde hit opyne; and thay wold have fhitt hit bot the lokes wer so blundrid that thay nethir cowth ne myght fhut hit. The kyng prayd hem to kepe the fame dore as wele as thay myght and he wold do all his myght to kape hym to withftond the falfe malice of his traitours and enmys, he fuppoifyng to have brestyn the farrementz of the chaumbur wyndos, bot thay wer so fquare and strongli fowdid yn the ftonys withmoltyne lede that thay myght not be brofityne for hym, withowtyn more and ftrenger helpe. For which caufe he was ugly aftynded and yn hys mynd kouth thynk on none other focoure bot ftart to the chymney and toke the tonges of yren that men rightid the fire with yn tyme of neede, and undir his fete he myghtily braft up a plaunch of the chaumbur flore and therwithall coverid hym ayane, and entred adowne lowe beneth amongis thordure of the privay that was all of hard ftone and none wyndow ne ifhue therupon, fave a litill fquare hole even at the fide of the bothum of the pryvay, that at the makyng therof old tyme was levid opyne to clenfe and ferme the faid privay, by the which the kyng myght well ef-capid, bot he maid to let ftop hit well iij dayes afore hard with ftone, bicaufe that whane he playd there at the pawme the ballis that he plaid withe oft ranne yn at that fowle hole, for ther was ordenyd withowt a faire playing place for the kyng.

And fo ther [was] for the kyng nether refchows ne remedie, bot ther he muft abide, ellas the while! The traitours withowt laid at the chaumbur dors and at the privay dore alfo, with wawis, with levours, and with axes, that at the laft thay brak up all and entred, bycaufe the durs were not faft fhutte, with fwerdes, axis, glavis, billes, and other terribill and ferefull wepons. Amonges the gret prefe of the which traitours ther was a faire lady fore hurt yn the bak, and other gentilwemen

hurt and fore wondid. With the which the ladis and all the wemen mayd a forowfull skrye, and ran away for the hidos fere of tho boiftous and merciles men of armes. The traitours furiously paffed forth ynto the chaumbures and founde the quene so difmaid and abaffid of that horribill and ferfull guernance that fhe cowth nether speke ne withdrawe here; and as fhe ftode ther fo afonyd as a cryature that had loft here kyndly reafon, oone of the traitours wowndid here full vilanyfly and wold have flayne hire, ne had not bene oone of fir Robert Grames fones, that thus fpek to hym and faid, "What woll ye dow, for fhame of youre felfe! to the qwene? fheo is bot a womane; let us go and feche the kyng." And then, not wityng wele what fheo did or fhuld do for that ferfull and terribill affray, fledd yn hir kirtill, her mantell hongyng aboute hir; the other ladyes yn a corner of the chaumbur cryyng and wepyng all deftraite, made a pitous and lamentable nofe with full hevy lokyng and chere.

And ther the traitours fought the kyng yn all the chaumbur abowte, yn the withdrawyng chaumburs, yn the litters, undir the preffes, the fourmes, the chares, and all other places, bot long they befily fought the kyng, bot they couth nat fynd hym, for they nether knew ne remembred the privay. The kyng, heryng of long tyme no noyfe ne ftiryng of the traitours, wende and demyd that thay had all be gone, cryed to the wemen that they fhuld cume with fhettes, and drawe hym up owt of that uncleyne place of the privay. The wemen at his callyng came faft to the pryvay dore that was nat fhutt, and fo tha opynd hit with labure; and as they were abowteward to helpe upe the kyng, oone of the ladis, clepid Elizabeth Dougla3, fell ynto the privay to the kyng. Therwith oone of the faid traitours, called Robert* Chaumbur, fuppoifid varaly fith thay couth

* Sic.

nat fynd yn none of all the fayd chaumburs the kyng, that he of neffeffite had hyd hym yn the pryvay; and therefore he faid to his felawes, "Sirs," quod he, "wherto ftond we thus idill, and lefe owre tyme, as for the caufe that we be cumne fore hider? Cumith on furth with me and I fhall redily tell you wher the kyng is." For the fame Thomas* Chaumbur had bene afore right familier with the kyng yn all places, and therfore knewe he wele all the pryvay corners of thoo chaumburs; and fo he went forth ftreght to the fame pryvay where the kyng was, and perfavyd wele an fawe how a plaunch of the flure was brokyn up, and lift hit up and with a torch lokyd ynn, and faw the kyng ther and a woman with hyme. Sayng to his felows, "Sirs, the fpows is foundon wherfore we bene cumne, and all this nyght haf carold here." Therwithall, oone of the faid tirantes and traitours, clepid fir John Hall, defcendid downe to the kyng, with a grete knyf yn his hand; and the kyng, dowtyng hym fore of his lif, kaught hym myghtily by the fhuldurs and with full grete violence caft hym under his fete, for the kyng was of his parfone and ftature a mane right manly ftiong. And feyyng another of that Hallis brethyrne that the kyng had the betture of hym, went downe ynto the pryvay alfo for to deftroi the kyng; and anone as he was ther defcendid, the kyng kaught hym manly by the nek and caft hym above that other, and fo he defowlid hem both undir hyme that all a long moneth after men myght fee how ftiongly the kyng had holdyn hem by the throtes, and gretely the kyng ftrogild with hem for to have berevyd thame thare knyvyys, by the which labur his handis wer all forkute. Bot and the kyng had bene yn any wife armyd he myght well have efcapid thare malice by the lengthe of his fightyng with thoo ij falfe traitours; for yf the kyng myght any while lengar have favyd hymfelfe, his fervantes and much other peple of the

* Sic.

towne by fume fortune shuld haf had fume knawelege therof, and soo haf cumne to his focoure [and] helpe. Bot, ellas the while, hit wol not be ! fortune was to hym adverse as yn preferwyng of his life any lengar.

Therwithall that odyus and false traitour, fir Robert Grame, feyng the kyng labord so fore with thoo two false traitours, which he had cast undir his fete, and that he wex faynt and wery, and that he was weponelese, the more pite was, descenden downe also ynto the pryvey to the kyng, with an horribill and mortall wepone yn his hand. And then the kyng cried hym mercy, "Thow cruell tirant," quod Grame to hym, "thou hadeft nevyr mercy of lordes borne of thy blode, ne of non other gentilman that came yn thy daunger, therfor no mercy shalt thou have here." Thane said the kyng, "I besech the that, for the salvacion of my foule, ye woll let me have a confessor." Quod the said Grame, "Thow shalt never have other confessor bot this fame sward." And therwithall he smote hym thorough the body, and therwithall the goode kyng fell downe and lamentable with a pitous voyce he cried hym oft mercy, and behight to gyf hym half hys kyngdam and much other good to save his lif. And then the said Grame, feyng his kyng and foveran lord ynfortunat with so much deseyfe, angwssh, and sorowe, wold have so levyd and done hym no more harme. The other traitors above, perceyvyng that, sayd unto the sayd fir Robert, "We behote the faithfully, bot yf thou sle hym or thou depart, thou shalt dye for hym on owre handys sone dowtelese;" and then the said fir Robert with the other two that descendid first downe fell upon that noble prynce, and yn full horribill and cruell wise they murdrid hym. Ellas for sorow, that so ynmefurably cruelte and vengeance shuld be done to that worthy prynce, for hit was reportid by true persons that sawe hym dede, that he had fixtene dedely woundes yn his breste, withowtyn many and other yn dyverse places of his body.

And hit is reherfid and remembred yn the hiftoriall and trewe cronicles of Scotteland, that yn the felf fame place, by old tyme paffed, there haf bene iij kynges of Scottes flayne.

And whene this abhominable and horrible homycidie and falfe treafon of this cruell murdur was thus done, the faid traitours fought the qwene, and yn thare furous crueltye wold hafe flayne her yn the fame wife; bot God of his grace and goodnes prefervyd and kepe here owt of thare handis. And upon this the noife arofe and fprang owt, both ynto the cowrte and ynto the towne, of that horribill doyng and faite of that at the faid traitours hadde done. And anone forthwith all the kynges fervantes that were logid yn his faid court, and all the other peple of the fame towne, with oone will and oone affent, as the kynges trewe men and his liege fubjectes, comone with force and armes, with many a torch and other lightis, and approched the kynges court. And whene the traitours hard the noife and romore of thos comones, thay with all haft poffibill fled; bot yit yn thare withdrawyng or thaye were fully paffed the diches of the kynges place, a worthy knyght that was called fir Davy Dunbarre, he allone aferied and purfued hem, and with his owne hand floghe oone of hem, and another he fore woundid. And as he faught with them yn thaire fleyng, thay kut of thre of his fynghurs of his oone hand and fore woundid hym upon his hed; and thay flogh an other yong mane of the kyngys chaumbur that was [a] good grome.

And yn this wyfe fir Robert Grame with all the other traitours efcapid and droghe hem to the cuntreth of the Wild Scottes; and thay faid amonges hemfelfe, "Ellas, why floghe we not the qwene alfo, for and we had fo done we fhuld have bene out of mucche difeafe and trobill, which we bene now lich to have. With here we have caufe gretely to drede here, left fhu woll purfue and labouré for to do vengeance upon hus."

And soth hit was the qwene did suche diligence and pursuet ayanst the said felonouze traitours, that withyne a monethe next aftir that so abhominable murdure thay were alle takyn and byhedid at Edynburghe. The qwene did hirselfe grete worship for here trew acquitable; hit hathe not oft beene sene so sodeynly vengauce takyn upon so horribille and a cruelle dede. For furst was takyn sir Robert Stuarde and Cristofere Chaumbur, and lad ynto strong presone withyne the castelle of Edynburghe; and after, by the sentance of the law thay were drawne and hangid and quarterd. Furst, ther was ordenyd a cart wherupone was set a crose of grete heght that was maid of tree; to the which croffe the said Robert Stuarde was fast boundone, stondyng upright all nakid, boundon to the bak of the same, nothyng upon hem bot thare pryvay clothes. The hangman there stondyng above withe hem, havynge yn his handis a paire sharpe tangis, with the whiche he twitched and all to-tare thare skynne and flesshe, that the blode yn fulle grete quantite ranne downe from hem, that pite was to see. For thay suffird paciently alle the cruelle paynes of turmentrye that thay put hem to, and said unto the said hangman, "Dowe whatever ye will dow withe oure wrechide bodies, for we bene gilty and haf welle deservyd hit this payneful dethe, and inwyse and muche more." And thus wer thay ladde, pynchid and payned, by alle the stretes and thorowe oute Edynburghe. At the last thay lad on heghe afore the Counesell-hows, clepid the Gildhalle, there abydyng an oure and more, that all the peple myght behold and wondir on them. After that, thay were drawne with horffes, all the towne, till thay cam till a place wher was set ane heghe ynstrument of tymbire, upon which balastriars and bowyers usyn to hong thare harnysshide bowes to drie ayanst the funne. Where the sayde hongman toke a rope and knyt hit fast aboute thare birstes, undre thaire harmeholes, and drew hem to the heghest place of that ynstru-

ment; and thay there fo hongynge confeffid opunly to all the world all the conspiracy of the kynges dethe from poynt to poynt. And from theise thay were caried ynto the middis of the marketh place there, where was ordyned an hie skaffalde upon which with an old rusty axe the said hongman smot of thare hedes, and there quartard hem. And yn this wyfe was exfecucion done upon hem bothe, and thare heddes set upe of the gates of Sent Johannes Towne.

Soone after this was takyn the erle of Athetelles by the erle of Angwis, and laid ynto the castelle of Edenburghe to prifone. This fame erle of Athetelles was endited, arreynd, and dampned; bot by cause of that this was neghe the feste of Pascue the crosse was takyn adowne; and he lad to the polour yn the towne, and ther was he fast boundon and a corone of papir put upon his hede, the which was all abowte depaynetid with jubettes, and for the more dispite and shame to hym was writyne with thes wordes, TRAITOUR, TRAITOUR, TRAITOUR. The bushope of Urbinate, legate of owre holy fader the pope, then beyng in Scotteland wpon his ambassite, hard thare confessions. And then evyn forthewithe the said erle of Athetelles was heded, bot he went alwas to have had grace and pardon unto the tyme that the hangman had hym upon the skaffald to be there and then hedid; for he confessid and said that he was not yn no wyfe consentyng ne assentyng to the kynges dethe, but that he knew therof long and kepte hit couneselle, bycause that sir Robert Steward, that was oone of the grettest traitours, was his sonnes sone, and therefore he told hit not to the kyng. Bot yit nevyre the lesse when this sir Robert wist therof and told hit to the erle of Athetelles of the kynges deth, he blamyd hyme fore and defendid hym that in no wyfe shuld he be consentyng to none suche murdure of his Soveran Lord; weynyng veraly that nether he ne none of alle the other the whiche bene reherfid afore wold

never have done that murdure yn effecte. And so the faide erle told and confessid at his lyvys end, and his hed, coroned with a corone of yryne, stondyng upon a spere shaft yn the middis of Edenburghe.

After this fir Robert Grame with many other traitours of his coveene, beyng in captyvyte, were ladde to the towne of Strivellen, and there were thay tourmentede and put to the dethe. The faid fir Robert Grame stondyng there, at the wher he was tofore enditid of treison afore the justice and the lawe there, upon his arraynment faid playnely that thay had no lawe to do hym to dethe, for he faid he had nat offendit bot slayne the kyng his dedely enmye ; for by his letturs, sealed with his seale of armes long tyme afore he had defyed the kyng and renouncid his legeaunce, for causes reasonables, as he faid. And yf thay wold do hym lawe after the statuytes of armes, thay shuld delyver hym and let hym go qwite, bicause the kyng wold have destruyd hym yf he had myght. And thus yn that he faid he did no wrong nor fynne, but oonly that he sloughe Godes criature, his enemye. Alle thes reasons nether couthe ne myght suffice for his excuse, the whiche he perceyvyd wele yn alle wise of thare wirchynges. This fame fir Robert Grame withe manly hert and wele avifid, as a mane wele ynstruete yn lawe and letture, faid thes wordes, standyng at the bare afor the juges, alle the peple there assembled for that cause the selfe tyme. “ O ye alle so fynfulle, wrechede, and mercilese Scottishe folke, withoute prudens and fulle replet of unavifid folie, I know wele that I shalle nowe dye and ma note escape youre venomous judiciale handes ; for by wille and nat be right ne lawe ye have dampned my bodye to the dethe, the whiche God suffrethe me at this tyme to refave of you, for no defairt of this accusacion that ye condempne me ynne nowe, bot for other offences and trespas that I yn the vayne tymes of my youthe have displeasid hyme ynne. Yit dout Y nat that ye shalle se the daye and the tyme that

ye shalle pray for my faule, for the grete good that I have done to you and to alle this reaume of Scotland, that I have thus flayne and delyveryd you of so cruelle a tirant, the grettest enemye the Scottes or Scotland myght have, confideryng his unstaunchable covetise, yn his youthe, ayenst alle nature, his tyrannye ynmefurable, without pite or mercy to sibbe or to frende, to hie or to lawe, to poure or to riche." All thes thynges the said sir Robert Grame, with many other ynconvenyences, he reherfid there ayanst the kyng; the whiche reherfale wole be ynne Scotteland many a yere here after; for he was a mane of grete hart and manhode, and full discrete, and a grete legifster of lawe positive and canone and civil bothe. Yit for alle that, at the last he was dampned there by the judges of the dethe. This was the sentance of the jugement, there shuld be brought a cart, yn the mydward of the whiche there shuld be sette fast a tree uperight, longer than a mane; and with that same knyf that he sloughe the kyng withalle was his hand alle upon heghe nalyd fast to that tree, and so was he had thoroughe out the towne. That edoone, the hangmane was comandid withe that same knyfe to kut of that hand frome the arme. After that he was nalyd nakynd, as he was first borne of his modir, drawen thurghe the towne withowte coerture of any parte of his body, as nature brought hym forth from his modirs wombe, and yn the same wise ladde thorghe alle the stretes of that towne; and the tourmentours on every side hym, withe hookid ynstrumentes of yryne, fuyre hote alle red glowyng, thay pynchid and twynched his theghes, his legges, his armes, his fides, his bake, his shuldurs, his neke, his wombe, and over alle his body, that was fulle feke and pitous to loke upon, wher thay suppoifid most to anoye hym and greve, that hit was to any mans kynd to forofulle and pitous fight, and to abhomynable to se. With the ymportible panye of turment, he cried then pitoufly, withe dedely voice for the panys and pafiones that

he so suffird, fayng to them that thay did that durife to hym ayenst the lawe, " This that ye done to me is oonly by rigoure of ynmefurable tyrannye. Alle the warld of may clepe you Scottes tirantes, for manekynd may not withe the lif suffur ne yndure the paynefulle and tiranuous tourmentrye that ye put me unto. I doute me full fore that, and ye contynue thus youre tourmentes upon my wretched perfon, that for the payne ye wille constrayne me to renye my Creature. And yf I so doo, I appelle you afor God, the Hie and Chyf Juge of alle manekynde after there desertes at the unyversal dome, that ye bene the varay cause of the losse of my faule." Thurghe the whiche speche foure of the lordes so abidyng upon the execucion of this faid fir Robert Grame, moevid of pite, let tak him doune, and, as he was all nakyd, lappid yn a rough Scottishe mantelle, and cast hym ayane with a grete violence ynto fore and fulle hard prifone.

In the meane tyme many of the other traitours were boweld alle qwik, and afterward were quarterd, as wele thay that receyvid the faid fir Robert as thay that were with hym. Whane the exfecution of the faid traiton was done, and many of tho that were with hym att the day of the kyng, confessid, whane thay were spokyne to go with the faid fir Robert Grame, hit was not told unto hem of no purpos that was takyn for to destruye the kyng and put hym to dethe, bot hit was faid unto hem that thay shuld go with hym to ravisshe a faire lady oute of the kynges house, whame the faid fir Robert Steward shuld have weddid the next day folowyng.

And after this thay ladd aftfounes the faid fir Robert Grame to the place where he shuld dye. And sodeynely thay drughe away the mantelle, to the whiche alle his woundes were hardyned and clave fast with his blode dried therto; for with the faid payne he fele downe yn a fwonyng,

and so lay along on the ground more thene a quarter of an oure. And then he revivid and qwykynd ayane, feyng that ryvyng away so fodeinly and rudely of that mantelle was to hym gretter payne than any other that [he] had suffird afore. And after this, for the more grefe and forow to hyme, thay boweld his sonne alle quyke, and quarterd hym afor his eene and drewe owte his hart of his body, the whiche harte lepe thrife more than a fote of heghte after hit was drawen owte of his body; and yn semblable wife the hangmane droughe owte all his bowelles and quarterd hym, and many other moo after hyme.

Bot the last of alle Thomas Halle was hedid, for as hit was knawen and veraly wift by proef, he was the pryncipalle and the fynalle cause of the kynges dethe. The sayd Chaumbur had the strengyft hart of alle the other, for he never repentid hym of the kynges deth. The hede of hym and the right hand stonde faste nalyd at Edenburghe, undir the erles hede of Athetelles.

And thus endyn thes forofull and pitous cronycles; and alle mene faye that the unfacionable covtise was the ground and cause of the kynges dethe. Therefore prynces shuld take hede and drawe it to thare memorie of maistre Johanes de Moigne counfelle, thus said yn Frenche langage,

*Il nest pas fires de sone pays,
Quy de son peple [n]est amez,*

the which is thusmuche to meene, yn oure Engleshe tonge,

A grete prynce may have no more vice,
Ne hyme to greve thanne avarice.
He nys no lord yn his cuntre,
That of his mene hath no lufe; leve ye me,

For wele may he be called a lord,
Wham that his peple love of record.
Merk this wele I you befeche ;
Adieux ; to God I you betече.

AND THUS NOWE HERE ENDETHE THIS MOSTE PITEVOUS CRONICLE, OF
THORRIBILL DETHE OF THE KYNG OF SCOTTE3, TRANSLATED OUTE OF
LATYNE INTO OWRE MODERS ENGLISSHE TONG, BI YOURE SYMPLE
SUBGET JOHNE SHIRLEY, IN HIS LASTE AGE, AFTER HIS SYMPLE UNDER-
STONDYNG; WHICHE HE RECOMMENDETHE TO YOUR SUPPORTACIONE
AND CORRECCION, AS THAT YOURE GENTILNESE VOWCHETHE SAFE
FOR HIS EXCUSE, &c.

NOTES.

NOTES.

—"et matrimonio cum nepte regis Angliæ, filia comitis de Somerseth, nunc ducis ejusdem, contracto," p. 1.

John Beaufort, first Marquis of Somerset, was the eldest natural son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by Katherine Swinford. His youngest son, Edmund, was created Duke of Somerset, 21st March 1447. The history must, therefore, have been written after this date.

—"de manibus inimicorum liberaverunt et in regno reduxerunt," p. 1.

The Harleian MS. 4764 (a very fine copy of the *Scotichronicon*, written upon vellum, and not hitherto employed in the formation of the text of any of the editions), states, fol. 184, b. that James entered Scotland—"pridie ante Dominicam in Passione." There is reason to believe that he was at Durham on March 28, 1424.—*Rot. Scot.* ii, 247.

"Non enim volebant Anglici, . . . dicere summam 100,000 marcarum, quam pro ejus liberatione petierunt, esse pro ejus redemptione datam, immo potius pro ejus expensis factis in eorum custodia," p. 2.

The *Rotuli Scotiæ* show that the information conveyed in the text is not strictly correct. The ransom was 40,000*l.* not 100,000*l.*, and of this sum 10,000 marcs were remitted as the marriage-portion of Johanna, daughter of John, late Earl of Somerset. It may be observed, however, that this money was to be paid "pro sumptibus et expensis præfati Jacobi regis de tempore quo stetit in regno Angliæ."—*Rot. Scot.* ii, 246. *Fæd.* x, 322.

—"fratris, regis Ricardi secundi, in Scotiam expulsi," p. 2.

Before venturing to quote this passage as another proof of the accuracy of the popular story that Richard the Second found a refuge in Scotland after his deposition, it is necessary to pay minute attention to the authority to which this Chronicle is entitled, and how far it is a copy, or an early copy, of the *Scotichronicon*.

—"pro qua summa dati erant dicti obsides . . ." p. 2.

The *Rotuli Scotiæ* furnish us with a list of the names of those who became securities for the payment of the ransom of James I. See ii, 242, &c. At p. 254 is a list of those who were permitted to return into Scotland, and of those who were required in exchange.

—"quorum schismatum, in fine libri, si placet, memoriam faciemus, . . ." p. 3.

No such entry was made in the Manuscript, but it is to be found in the *Scotichronicon*, l. xvi, c. iii.

—"apud Perth, sexto die post ejus coronationem, tenuit parliamentum suum," p. 3.

The proceedings of this Parliament, holden at Perth, 26th May 1424, are printed in the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, ii, p. 3.

"Eodem anno, xiii die Martii, tenuit rex secundum ejus parliamentum apud Perth"—p. 3.

The acts made "in the parliament of our soverane lorde James, be the grace of God king of Scottes, haldin in the town of Perth, the xij day of Marche, the yer of God 1424 yeris," may be found in the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, ii, 7.

"Anno 1425 . . . missi sunt a rege Francorum in ambassada regi Scotiæ archiepiscopus Remensis, dux et par principalis ecclesiasticorum parium Franciæ," p. 6.

Reginald de Chartres was archbishop of Rheims from 1414 to 1444. On the 28th March 1425, he was appointed Chancellor of France, an office which he shortly afterwards resigned to Martin Gouge, Bishop of Claremont. In 1436, he was employed by Charles VII. King of France, to solicit from the Archbishop of Tours licence for the marriage of the Dauphin Louis with Margaret, daughter of James I. The authors of the *Gallia Christiana*, ix, 136, 137, edit. 1751, quote a charter dated in March 1441, to which the seal of this prelate is attached, on which he styles himself "*primus Franciæ par.*" They seem to have been ignorant of his mission into Scotland, as detailed in the text. See also the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, ii, 26, 27.

"Anno 1428 rex apud Invernesse tenuit suum parliamentum," p. 8.

No trace of the proceedings of this Parliament is to be found in the Acts, but it appears from that work, that upon July 12 of this year, a Parliament was held at Perth, ii, 17.

“Anno Domini 1433 combustus est . . . Paulus Craw . . .” p. 11.

In the *Scotichronicon* he is called “Paulus Cwarar, Teutonicus,” and, from what is there stated, appears to have been a follower of Huss or Jerome of Prague.

—“venit de Anglia miles quidam,” p. 12.

The *Scotichronicon* says that he was “Dominus de Scrope nomine.”

“Anno Domini 1435, obiit Alexander Steuwart, comes de Mar, qui in bellis de Legis et Arlaw strenue se habuit,” p. 14.

The foreign exploits of this nobleman may be seen in *Wyntown*, ii, 424.

—“legatus domini Eugenii papæ in Scotiam intravit,” p. 15.

The safe conduct granted by Henry VI. is dated 22d November 1436, and is printed in the *Rot. Scot.* ii, 296.

“Cujus inopiam ea mors apud Chalons . . .” p. 17.

Such is the reading of the Manuscript, which appears to be an error for—cujus inopinata mors . . .

—“ad ducem nobilissimum Johannem ducti,” p. 30.

John, Duke of Bretagne, was the son of Johanna, who married Henry IV. King of England. The next Duke, Francis the First, became the husband of Isabella, daughter of James the First, King of Scotland.



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